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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 109<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 2006

No. 9

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, ever present, source of all wisdom and self-giving love, the sacred scriptures reveal Your continued guidance in human affairs. We thank You for the many blessings granted this Nation throughout its history.

Today, as a new page is turned, fill the hearts of Your people with even greater confidence and renewed faith in Your promises to be near us and attentive to our needs.

As work begins on this Second Session of the 109th Congress, we seek Your mercy and rely on Your revelation to guide and protect this legislative body. As this House of Representatives and the United States Senate anticipate a joint session and await the State of the Union message of President George W. Bush, we pray to You for his health, enlightenment, and well-being. Together with the Supreme Court, may all three branches of this government be drawn into Your Spirit of wisdom and good judgment. With renewed standards of ethics and a deeper commitment of accountability, may all who serve in public office be Your steady instrument in unifying, protecting, and guiding the American people of this democracy to increasing virtue, greater prosperity, and a witness to goodness for the world.

Lord, bless America and its people who place their trust in You, now and forever.

Amen.

### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 16, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

Mr. SPEAKER: For the past thirteen years I have had the great honor and privilege of serving the people of New Jersey as a Member of the United States House of Representatives.

As Governor Jon S. Corzine of New Jersey has told me his intention to appoint me to fulfill the remainder of his term in the United States Senate upon his inauguration as Governor, I submit my resignation as a Member from the House of Representatives, effective close of business on Monday, January 16, 2006.

I accept my new position with enthusiasm but also a sense of gratitude for the trust and confidence the voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District have placed in me over the years. I have always tried to reflect credit on the District, the great state of New Jersey, and this body. It has been a distinct pleasure to work and serve with many good friends and colleagues in the House of Representatives.

I look forward to continuing my service to the people of the State of New Jersey through my service as a Member of the United States Senate.

Sincerely,

ROBERT MENENDEZ,  
*Member of Congress.*

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the whole number of the House is adjusted to 433.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 26, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,* Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 26, 2006, at 10:15 am:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 77. Appointments:

Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy.

Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy.

Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,  
*Clerk of the House.*

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 27, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,* Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 27, 2006, at 3:00 pm:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 78.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,  
*Clerk of the House.*

### RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the House stands in recess until approximately 3:30 p.m. today.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 3:30 p.m.

□ 1530

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will utilize the electronic system to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

|                |                  |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Abercrombie    | Clay             | Goode           |
| Ackerman       | Cleaver          | Goodlatte       |
| Aderholt       | Clyburn          | Gordon          |
| Akin           | Coble            | Granger         |
| Alexander      | Cole (OK)        | Graves          |
| Allen          | Conaway          | Green (WI)      |
| Andrews        | Cooper           | Green, Al       |
| Baca           | Costa            | Green, Gene     |
| Bachus         | Costello         | Gutierrez       |
| Baird          | Cramer           | Gutknecht       |
| Baker          | Crenshaw         | Hall            |
| Baldwin        | Crowley          | Harman          |
| Barrett (SC)   | Cubin            | Harris          |
| Barrow         | Cuellar          | Hart            |
| Bartlett (MD)  | Cummings         | Hastert         |
| Barton (TX)    | Davis (AL)       | Hastings (FL)   |
| Bass           | Davis (CA)       | Hastings (WA)   |
| Bean           | Davis (IL)       | Hayes           |
| Beauprez       | Davis (KY)       | Hayworth        |
| Becerra        | Davis (TN)       | Hefley          |
| Berkley        | Davis, Jo Ann    | Hensarling      |
| Berry          | Davis, Tom       | Herger          |
| Biggart        | Deal (GA)        | Herseth         |
| Bilirakis      | DeFazio          | Higgins         |
| Bishop (GA)    | Delahunt         | Hinojosa        |
| Bishop (NY)    | DeLauro          | Hobson          |
| Bishop (UT)    | Dent             | Hoekstra        |
| Blackburn      | Diaz-Balart, M.  | Holden          |
| Blumenauer     | Dicks            | Holt            |
| Blunt          | Dingell          | Honda           |
| Boehlert       | Doggett          | Hostettler      |
| Boehner        | Doolittle        | Hoyer           |
| Bonilla        | Doyle            | Hulshof         |
| Bonner         | Drake            | Inglis (SC)     |
| Bono           | Dreier           | Inslee          |
| Boozman        | Duncan           | Israel          |
| Boren          | Ehlers           | Issa            |
| Boswell        | Emanuel          | Jackson (IL)    |
| Boucher        | Emerson          | Jackson-Lee     |
| Boustany       | Engel            | (TX)            |
| Boyd           | English (PA)     | Jefferson       |
| Bradley (NH)   | Eshoo            | Jenkins         |
| Brady (TX)     | Etheridge        | Jindal          |
| Brown (OH)     | Evans            | Johnson (CT)    |
| Brown (SC)     | Everett          | Johnson (IL)    |
| Brown, Corrine | Farr             | Johnson, E. B.  |
| Brown-Waite,   | Fattah           | Jones (NC)      |
| Ginny          | Feeney           | Jones (OH)      |
| Burgess        | Ferguson         | Kanjorski       |
| Burton (IN)    | Filner           | Kaptur          |
| Buyer          | Fitzpatrick (PA) | Keller          |
| Calvert        | Flake            | Kelly           |
| Camp (MI)      | Foley            | Kennedy (MN)    |
| Campbell (CA)  | Forbes           | Kennedy (RI)    |
| Cannon         | Ford             | Kildee          |
| Cantor         | Fortenberry      | Kilpatrick (MI) |
| Capito         | Fox              | Kind            |
| Capps          | Frank (MA)       | King (NY)       |
| Capuano        | Franks (AZ)      | Kingston        |
| Cardin         | Frelinghuysen    | Kirk            |
| Cardoza        | Galleghy         | Kline           |
| Carnahan       | Garrett (NJ)     | Knollenberg     |
| Carson         | Gerlach          | Kolbe           |
| Carter         | Gibbons          | Kucinich        |
| Case           | Gilchrest        | Kuhl (NY)       |
| Castle         | Gillmor          | LaHood          |
| Chabot         | Gingrey          | Langevin        |
| Chandler       | Gohmert          | Lantos          |
| Chocola        | Gonzalez         | Larsen (WA)     |

|                 |                  |               |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Larson (CT)     | Oliver           | Shaw          |
| Latham          | Ortiz            | Shays         |
| LaTourette      | Osborne          | Sherman       |
| Leach           | Otter            | Sherwood      |
| Lee             | Owens            | Shimkus       |
| Levin           | Oxley            | Shuster       |
| Lewis (CA)      | Pallone          | Simmons       |
| Lewis (GA)      | Pascrell         | Simpson       |
| Lewis (KY)      | Pastor           | Skelton       |
| Lipinski        | Paul             | Smith (TX)    |
| LoBiondo        | Pearce           | Snyder        |
| Lofgren, Zoe    | Pelosi           | Sodrel        |
| Lowe            | Pence            | Solis         |
| Lucas           | Peterson (MN)    | Souder        |
| Lungren, Daniel | Peterson (PA)    | Spratt        |
| E.              | Petri            | Stearns       |
| Mack            | Platts           | Stupak        |
| Maloney         | Poe              | Sullivan      |
| Marchant        | Pombo            | Sweeney       |
| Markey          | Pomeroy          | Tancredo      |
| Marshall        | Porter           | Tanner        |
| Matheson        | Price (GA)       | Tauscher      |
| Matsui          | Price (NC)       | Taylor (MS)   |
| McCarthy        | Pryce (OH)       | Terry         |
| McCaul (TX)     | Putnam           | Thomas        |
| McCollum (MN)   | Radanovich       | Thompson (CA) |
| McCotter        | Rahall           | Thompson (MS) |
| McCrery         | Ramstad          | Thornberry    |
| McDermott       | Regula           | Tiahrt        |
| McGovern        | Rehberg          | Tiberi        |
| McHenry         | Reichert         | Tierney       |
| McHugh          | Renzi            | Towns         |
| McIntyre        | Reyes            | Turner        |
| McKeon          | Reynolds         | Udall (CO)    |
| McKinney        | Rogers (AL)      | Udall (NM)    |
| McMorris        | Rogers (MI)      | Upton         |
| McNulty         | Rohrabacher      | Van Hollen    |
| Meek (FL)       | Ros-Lehtinen     | Velázquez     |
| Meeks (NY)      | Ross             | Velosky       |
| Mica            | Rothman          | Walden (OR)   |
| Michaud         | Roybal-Allard    | Walsh         |
| Millender-      | Royce            | Wamp          |
| McDonald        | Ruppersberger    | Wasserman     |
| Miller (FL)     | Ryan (OH)        | Schultz       |
| Miller (MI)     | Ryan (WI)        | Waters        |
| Miller (NC)     | Ryun (KS)        | Watt          |
| Mollohan        | Sabo             | Waxman        |
| Moore (KS)      | Salazar          | Weiner        |
| Moore (WI)      | Sánchez, Linda   | Weldon (PA)   |
| Moran (VA)      | T.               | Weller        |
| Murphy          | Sanchez, Loretta | Westmoreland  |
| Murtha          | Saxton           | Wexler        |
| Musgrave        | Schakowsky       | Whitfield     |
| Myrick          | Schiff           | Wicker        |
| Nadir           | Schmidt          | Wilson (NM)   |
| Napolitano      | Schwartz (PA)    | Wilson (SC)   |
| Neugebauer      | Schwarz (MI)     | Wolf          |
| Ney             | Scott (GA)       | Woolsey       |
| Norwood         | Scott (VA)       | Wu            |
| Nunes           | Sensenbrenner    | Wynn          |
| Nussle          | Serrano          | Young (AK)    |
| Obey            | Sessions         | Young (FL)    |
| Obey            | Shadegg          |               |

□ 1555

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 389 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KILDEE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 649) providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 649

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 649

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 649, the Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make:

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

#### NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 650) to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 650

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 651) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 651

*Resolved*, That unless otherwise ordered, before Monday, May 15, 2006, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays; and 10 a.m. on all other days of the week; and from Monday, May 15, 2006, for the remainder of the 109th Congress, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays, 10 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JOINT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 77) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 77

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 31, 2006, at 9 p.m., for purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MAKING IN ORDER MORNING HOUR DEBATE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the House of January 4, 2005, providing for morning hour debate be extended for the remainder of the 109th Congress except that the date of May 15, 2006, shall be used in lieu of May 16, 2005.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEIOUS MATERIAL IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 109TH CONGRESS

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the remainder of the 109th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON TOMORROW

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

□ 1600

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF S. 1932, DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 2005

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-366) on the resolution (H. Res. 653) relating to consideration of the Senate bill (S. 1932) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 202(a) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006 (H. Con. Res. 95), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-367) on the resolution (H. Res. 654) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3855

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3855.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4354

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 4354.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 635, 636 AND 637

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of House Resolutions 635, 636 and 637.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3855

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3855.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

#### MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF MRS. CORETTA SCOTT KING

The SPEAKER. In memoriam to the death this morning of Mrs. Coretta Scott King, I ask all Members to stand and observe a moment of silence.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MRS. CORETTA SCOTT KING

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 655) honoring the life and accomplishments of Mrs. Coretta Scott King and her contributions as a leader in the struggle for civil rights, and expressing condolences to the King family on her passing, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House pursuant to the following order: the resolution shall be considered as read; the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and the preamble to its adoption without intervening motion except 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary; and notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, the Chair may postpone further consideration of the resolution to a time designated by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 655

Whereas Coretta Scott King was an inspirational figure and a woman of great strength, grace, and dignity who came to personify the ideals of the Civil Rights Movement, for which she and her husband fought.

Whereas Coretta Scott was born on April 27, 1927, to parents Obadiah and Bernice Scott, was raised in rural Alabama, graduated valedictorian from Lincoln High School, and received a B.A. from Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio;

Whereas Coretta Scott came of age in the segregated South, took an active interest in the emerging Civil Rights Movement as an undergraduate, and joined the Antioch chapter of the NAACP, and the Race Relations and Civil Liberties Committees of Antioch College;

Whereas Coretta Scott won a scholarship to study concert singing at Boston's New England Conservatory of Music;

Whereas while in Boston, Coretta Scott met Martin Luther King, Jr., who was a graduate student studying for his doctorate at Boston University;

Whereas after Coretta Scott and Martin Luther King, Jr. were married on June 18, 1953, Mrs. Coretta Scott King completed her degree in voice and violin at the New England Conservatory of Music, and the young

couple moved in September 1954 to Montgomery, Alabama, where Martin Luther King, Jr. had accepted an appointment as Pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Whereas their first child, Yolanda, was born in 1955, just two weeks before the beginning of the Montgomery bus boycott, during which the King house was bombed;

Whereas the Kings had four children: Yolanda Denise, Martin Luther, III, Dexter Scott, and Bernice Albertine;

Whereas during Dr. King's lifetime, Mrs. King served as an equal partner in the Civil Rights Movement, balancing the demands of raising their four children, serving as a pastor's wife, and speaking before church, civic, college, fraternal, and peace groups;

Whereas Mrs. King established and performed in more than 30 successful "Freedom Concerts" that combined prose and poetry narration with musical selections to increase awareness and understanding of the Movement and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. King served as the first president;

Whereas Mrs. King stood side-by-side with her husband during many civil rights marches and on other notable occasions, including a 1957 trip to Ghana to mark that country's independence, a 1959 trip to India to visit sites associated with Mahatma Gandhi, and a 1964 trip to Oslo, Norway, to accept Dr. King's Nobel Peace Prize;

Whereas just four days after her husband's assassination on April 4, 1968, Mrs. King led a march of 50,000 people through the streets of Memphis, Tennessee, and later that year took his place in the Poor People's March to Washington, D.C.;

Whereas Mrs. King devoted her energy to carrying on her husband's legacy of non-violence and his work to create an America in which all people have equal rights;

Whereas Mrs. King dedicated herself to developing and building the Atlanta-based Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change as an enduring memorial to her husband's life and their dream of nonviolent social change and full civil rights for all Americans and, as its founding President, Chair, and Chief Executive Officer, she guided the creation and housing of the largest archive of documents from the Civil Rights Movement;

Whereas Mrs. King was instrumental in seeing her husband's birthday honored as a Federal holiday, an occasion first marked in 1986;

Whereas Mrs. King received honorary doctorates from over 60 colleges and universities and authored three books;

Whereas Mrs. King worked to advance the cause of justice and human rights around the world and spoke out on behalf of a number of important issues, including racial and economic justice, women's and children's rights, religious freedom, full employment, health care, and education; and

Whereas Mrs. Coretta Scott King was a civil rights icon and one of the most influential African Americans in history, and her work brought us closer to achieving the "Beloved Community": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives honors the life and accomplishments of Mrs. Coretta Scott King and her contributions as a leader in the struggle for civil rights, and expresses condolences to the King family on her passing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I was truly saddened this morning when I learned of the death of Coretta Scott King.

My experience with the Kings goes back to 1960 as a freshman student of North Central College, wide-eyed from the country, not really knowing all of the new social issues that were before us. But yet Dr. Martin Luther King came to that little town, came to that college accompanied by his wife. It made a great impression on a college freshman.

The word that comes to my mind as I think about this great woman is "devotion": devotion to her husband, devotion to her family, and devotion to the cause of civil rights. Standing side by side with her husband, Dr. Martin Luther King, she helped bring America to an understanding that "all men are created equal."

In my first year as Speaker, we had a Congressional Gold Medal award ceremony honoring the Little Rock Nine. It took place just a few feet from here in the rotunda of this Capitol building. Coretta Scott King was there. As I gazed across the room, I saw her stoic and yet gentle presence. Stoic, yet gentle, qualities that reminded me also of her husband and the struggles he and his wife had to overcome so that we as a Nation could overcome our shortcomings and our prejudices.

Even after the hate-inspired death of her husband, she called for love and understanding and found meaning and purpose in the continuing of her husband's work. It is not surprising that she did so, because it was her work too.

While I wish we had her with us for more years to come, to teach and bear witness to future generations, it is fitting that we honor her death on the 31st of January, the day before our Nation begins its month-long celebration of the accomplishments of African Americans. She now becomes a permanent part of that history.

A few hours ago, Senate Majority Leader FRIST and I ordered the flags on this Capitol building be lowered to half staff. It is a small way in which we can say on behalf of a grateful Nation thank you, Coretta Scott King, thank you for picking up the torch of civil rights and taking it across the country and the world. We are a better Nation because you and your husband passed our way. May God welcome you home, and may he hold your family close in this time of sorrow.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the minority leader of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), and a civil rights leader in his own right, for yielding me this time.

This is an unusual phrase I am going to use today, but I wish to associate myself with the eloquent remarks of the Speaker of the House, Mr. HASTERT, in praise of the life and leadership of Coretta Scott King.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise here today to also join the Speaker in honoring Coretta Scott King. She was not only the keeper of the flame; she was one of our Nation's greatest civil rights leaders in her own right. For all of her life, Coretta Scott King was her own woman. She grew up in rural and segregated Alabama in a hardworking and ambitious Scott family. She followed her sister, who was the first African American ever to attend Antioch College in Ohio; and after, Coretta moved to Boston to pursue a music career. It was there that she met a young preacher through a friend.

We all know who that young preacher was to become, but what we do not know is who he might have been without Coretta by his side. The wise man that he was, Martin Luther King was not just looking for a wife, he said, but for a partner; and he was taken with her immediately.

It took Coretta a little longer, 6 months of deliberations before she accepted his marriage proposal. To the shock of Dr. King's father, but probably to no surprise of anyone who knew her, she asked that the phrase "obey thy husband" section be removed from their marriage vows.

Of their work together, Dr. King would later say, "I wish I could say that I led her down this path. But I must say, we went down this path together because she is as actively involved and concerned when we met as she is now."

A year after they were married, Martin Luther King and Coretta Scott King had to decide where to move after Dr. King completed his studies in Boston, whether to stay in the North or move back to the South. The year was 1954 and the South was deeply divided by the issue of race.

The newlywed couple had both grown up in the segregated South. They knew the racial injustice that permeated the South, the indignities of sitting in the back of the bus and drinking from separate water fountains.

Yet they chose to return to the heart of what they wanted to change, and they accepted the pastorate at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, going straight to the heart of what was wrong, with the aim to make it right.

In the years that followed, Coretta Scott King marched alongside her husband, Dr. Reverend Martin Luther King, for that very cause. They marched together in Selma to demand voting rights for African Americans, and aren't we all proud to call Mr. John Lewis a colleague, who was also on that march, that very historic march so long ago. Dr. and Mrs. King marched together in Washington to demand a Federal law to protect the civil

rights of all Americans, and they marched together the night before Dr. King was killed. They marched together in Memphis for the sanitation workers facing entrenched discrimination.

In immediate days following the tragedy, Coretta Scott King kept marching, carrying the aspirations of the civil rights movement with her. She led the Poor People's March to Washington. That was the first time I saw her while I watched that march coming into Washington, and I have been a fan of hers ever since. She marched in South Africa standing against apartheid. And for nearly 40 years of her life that came after Dr. King's death, she marched for civil rights everywhere and to root out injustice anywhere it existed.

Because of her singularity of purpose and sheer tenacity, Coretta Scott King often triumphed. The Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change and the Martin Luther King holiday both stand today as testament to her vision, her determination, her efforts, and indeed, her leadership. But her work is not yet completed.

On the day of her death and on the eve of Black History Month, we must recommit to finishing her work.

It is with great sadness and respect that I extend deepest condolences to Mrs. King's four children, Yolanda, Martin, Dexter, and Bernice; her family; and to the multitudes of her friends and supporters throughout the world. I hope it is a comfort to them that the entire Nation mourns their loss and is praying for them at this sad time.

□ 1615

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 655, a resolution that honors the life and the accomplishments of Mrs. Coretta Scott King, her contributions as a leader in the struggle for civil rights, and express condolences to the King family on her passing.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, wife of the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was one of our country's most visible members of the civil rights movement, carrying on her husband's legacy with courage, wisdom and dignity. Her life serves as an example of her devotion to making our country, and the world, a better place.

Having experienced firsthand the evils of segregation, Mrs. Coretta Scott King dedicated herself to helping all Americans realize racial equality and justice. She committed herself to her education, earning valedictorian honors from Lincoln High School, earning a Bachelor of Arts from Antioch College, and earning a scholarship to the prestigious New England Conservatory of Music located in Boston, Massachusetts, where she eventually met her husband.

As the spouse and partner of the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Mrs. Coretta Scott King gained recognition in her own right, remaining active in the civil rights movement while devoting herself to her family.

Her steadfast devotion to her husband's legacy after his assassination helped bring his message of nonviolent change to millions of Americans. She led the campaign to recognize her late husband's birthday as a national holiday and to establish the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, the first institution established in memory of an African American. This center also houses our country's largest archives of documents from the civil rights movement.

Mrs. King's commitment and devotion to equal justice should serve as a reminder of the foundation and principles upon which this country was founded and should inspire us all to work to ensure that these guarantees are recognized by all Americans.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Coretta Scott King's life, her accomplishments and her contributions to our country by voting in favor of this resolution.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Resolution 655 currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), a civil rights leader, one who has been in the struggle since the beginning. I remember him from 1963 and he had been in it long before.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the life and accomplishment of Mrs. Coretta Scott King. The passing of Coretta Scott King is a tragic loss for the movement of peace, justice and equality around the world. She was a leader in her own right. She was the glue that held the civil rights movement together. Long before she married Dr. King, she was an activist for peace and nonviolence.

Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for me to speak about this beautiful, charming, graceful and dignified woman who became the personification of the best that America had to offer.

She grew up as I did in rural Alabama where segregation and racial discrimination were real. She tasted the bitter fruits of racism, but she did not give up. She did not give in. She did not give out. She received a very good education at Antioch College and the New England Conservatory School of Music.

She met Martin Luther King, Jr. while they were both studying in Boston. She fell in love. They got married and they returned to the South, the capital of the old confederacy, the City of Montgomery.

He became the pastor of a little old church, the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery. This little red brick church stood in the shadow of the Capitol building of the State of Alabama.

Dr. King thought he would live the life of a Baptist minister, and Coretta thought, well, she would be a preacher's wife. But they decided to respond to the courage of Rosa Parks on December 1, 1955, when she refused to give up her seat on a city bus in Montgomery. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., emerged as a leader in the modern day civil rights movement and Coretta was by his side every step of the way.

I first met Mrs. King in 1957 when I was only 17. I was a student in Nashville, Tennessee. She was traveling around America, especially in cities of the South telling the story of the Montgomery movement through song. She was so beautiful, so inspiring, she would sing a little, and she would talk a little, and through her singing and talks she inspired an entire generation.

At times when Dr. King could not be present or had another commitment, Coretta was there to speak, to sing, or to encourage. She marched with us in 1963 at the march on Washington. In 1965 she marched with us from Selma to Montgomery.

She was not just a celebrity. She was a very, very warm person. She had the ability, she had the capacity to forget about her own circumstances and get involved in the circumstances of others.

For the past 20 years she has sent me a birthday card on every single birthday, or she might send me a book or note. I still have every single one of those cards and the books. I will cherish them always.

After the assassination of her husband she did not hide in some dark corner. She did not become bitter or hostile. A few days after the assassination she led more than 50,000 people through the streets of Memphis, and later she would travel with many of us through the South, through the heart of the deep South, through the Black Belt of Alabama, through the Delta of Mississippi, through southwest Georgia, through North Carolina and South Carolina, urging people to register and to vote.

She went all out to create a living memorial, a living monument to Dr. King called the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Social Change. She lobbied the Congress. She organized and mobilized the American people to make Dr. King's birthday a national holiday, and because of her effort generations yet unborn will learn of his message of peace, and they will hear about his struggle for equal justice in America.

Mr. Speaker, Coretta Scott King must be looked upon as one of the founding mothers of the new America, for through her action, through her deeds, she helped liberate us all. This Nation is a better place because she passed this way.

But Coretta Scott King, my friend, my big sister, and sometimes she acted like she was my mother, must be looked upon not just as a citizen of America, but as a citizen of the world. This world is a better place because of Mrs. King.

Mr. Speaker, she will be deeply missed. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Today we mourn the loss of a dignified and peaceful woman who showed us by example how to pursue change in the world, despite the costs of that struggle.

My friends in the Congress, I have known Coretta King since I went south during the civil rights movement as a lawyer. She was a vibrant, consistent, totally dedicated partner with her husband. She helped him stay strong, especially in the beginning when there were so many threats and challenges to the revolutionary idea that we would start a civil rights movement in the South itself. Many people tried to dissuade Martin from that course. As a child of the segregated South, she agreed that the movement should begin at the seat of Jim Crow.

When faced with the loss of her husband, Coretta remained able to advance their vision of a free and equal America. She continued her husband's legacy by devoting her life to advancing racial and economic justice and for the rights of women, children, the poor, and the homeless. She also fought for employment, education and health care opportunities for all. Most notably, this woman stood for equality and peace, the very virtues to which her husband had dedicated his life.

It was with Coretta's approval that 4 days after Martin's assassination on April 4, 1968, that I introduced a bill to name a holiday in his honor. Coretta was at the heart of this effort, as well as were many others to continue the life and work of King. In 1969, I joined Coretta at the King Center in Atlanta to kick off the campaign for a national holiday. She orchestrated a national grassroots movement that urged passage of this legislation and would come to Congress in 1979 and 1980 and 1981 and 1982 and 1983 to testify before the Congress and urge support of the King holiday. It was with her diligence and perseverance that that holiday bill was passed in 1983 and first observed in 1986.

Today, upon the passing of Mrs. King, we will pledge to continue the King legacy as she has for the past 37 years. As the life and work of the Kings touched millions during their lifetime in this country and around the world, we here in Congress must ensure that

their lives continue to impact millions more in the coming years, and that is why I am so proud to join the rest of us in supporting and urging passage of the King resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I would now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), the distinguished chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution honoring the life and memory of Mrs. Coretta Scott King and would like to pull up some information from the resolution itself that other people may not focus on because we are tempted sometime to think of Mrs. King as simply the spouse, the wife of Dr. Martin Luther King, and I think it would be a grave, grave mistake for people to do that.

So I first point to the part of the resolution that says, Whereas Mrs. King received honorary doctorates from over 60 colleges and universities and authored three books. That in and of itself is something that, aside from her commitment to the civil rights movement and her companionship and partnership with Dr. Martin Luther King, would in and of itself be deserving of particular note.

Second, I pull up the fact that, as has been pointed out by my colleague, Representative JOHN LEWIS, Coretta Scott came of age in the segregated South and took an active interest in the emerging civil rights movement. This coming of age in the segregated South is something that I think we should not allow to go unnoticed because either, in many ways like slavery or the movement itself, either segregation or slavery tramped down people or it made them stand up and raise their shoulders and raise their sights. And when you find somebody like a John Lewis and a Coretta Scott King who fall into the latter category, it is important to take note of that fact.

So then I go to the first paragraph of the resolution, and when I first read the resolution, I kind of pushed back from the first paragraph because it says Whereas Coretta Scott King was an inspirational figure and a woman of great strength, grace and dignity, I think most of us focus primarily, if we knew Coretta Scott King, on the grace and dignity part of that, and had I kind of an off the top of the head reaction would be I would put grace first and I would put dignity second and then I would put the word "strength." But when you note that she grew up in the segregated South, it is really appropriate the way this has been drafted to put the strength part of that three-part prong equation first.

□ 1630

I think it is something that says here is a woman that is strong and willing to fight and yet still has grace and dignity.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to read, on behalf of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, the press release and make a final point. It

says: "The Congressional Black Caucus released the following statement: 'The Congressional Black Caucus extends its sincere condolences to the family of Coretta Scott King, the First Lady of the Civil Rights Movement. Mrs. King, who became a symbol of strength and resolve during the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, after his death was an inspiration to millions of people around the world who sought justice and equality. She has remained the carrier of the freedom flame for almost 38 years since Dr. King's death.'"

And then the following paragraph is what I want to focus on. It says: "'Mrs. King's death marks the end of an era, but certainly not the end of the continued struggle that she was such an integral part of and that African Americans face daily for equity and parity in education, health care, and employment security.'"

I do not think we should lose sight of that last part because the struggle goes on and we would honor Coretta Scott King's memory by keeping that struggle alive until we reach full equality. As we approach the State of the Union address tonight, let us not miss the point that this lady fought and lived and died for the struggle for equality.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege now to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the honorable Democratic whip of the House, who I happen to know worked with Rosa Parks. And I am delighted that he came to several of her farewell memorial tributes and that he is with us on the floor today for the resolution for the late Coretta Scott King.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me the time. And I thank the chairman and the ranking member for bringing this resolution to the floor.

I was honored to stand many a time on the west wing of the Capitol of the United States as Mr. CONYERS led the effort to ensure that America recognized the extraordinary contributions of one of America's greatest sons, Martin Luther King, Jr., and that we set a day aside to recognize not only his contributions but to recommit ourselves to the objectives that he lived for and died for. And I want to congratulate Mr. CONYERS and thank him for the contributions that he has made to live out that commitment of Dr. King's.

Our Nation has lost a true hero. Coretta Scott King was one of the most eloquent and determined civil rights activists in our history, both as a partner to her husband, Dr. King, in the fight for equality and justice in the United States and as a keeper of his legacy after his assassination in Memphis on April 4.

Mrs. King's grace, of which Mr. WATT spoke and of which the resolution speaks, was experienced by all who met her. Her tenacity ensured that the civil rights movement that she helped to pioneer has continued to stay in the

forefront of America's consciousness. She worked closely with JOHN CONYERS and many others in this body and around the world.

A dedicated mother of four children, all of whom I have had the privilege of knowing for some period of time, Coretta Scott King became a symbol of peace and human rights and justice and equality not just here in the United States but around the world. After her husband's death, she devoted her energy to carrying on Dr. King's legacy of nonviolence and his work to create an America in which all people were judged not on the color of their skin but on the content of their character.

She inspired activists from South Africa to Latin America. And what is perhaps one of her greatest accomplishments, she worked with JOHN CONYERS and so many others to ensure that we set aside a day to recognize the contributions, recognize the message, and to recommit ourselves to living out the promises that America made but which Dr. King so eloquently told America we were not living out, that we had made the promises but we were not keeping them, in that extraordinary speech in August of 1963.

Each year this day serves as a reminder to Americans that we must keep working towards equality and justice for all citizens. That is what Coretta Scott King's life was about. It teaches younger Americans about the harrowed journey the country has traveled to fulfill the promise of civil rights.

In addition, she was the driving force in the founding of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. Nonviolent social change. Ghandi changed a nation; Martin Luther King, Jr. changed the world. He and Nelson Mandela and others who believed that by peaceful demonstration, by peaceful action, they could change the world and move mountains.

In addition, Coretta was the driving force in making sure that Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was not a holiday, not a day off, but a day of focus, a day of commitment.

Coretta Scott King's poise and determination are qualities that we would all appreciate, admire, and remember each time we met her and talked to her. She carried on Dr. King's legacy, but she had a legacy, certainly, of her own: an extraordinarily accomplished musician; a wonderful and bright, intelligent woman; a leader of our country in her own right.

Today I want to join my colleagues, Mr. CONYERS and Mr. SENSENBRENNER and all of our colleagues, to express our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. King's children, Yolanda, Martin Luther III, Dexter, and Bernice, as well as all of her family and friends.

Today a Nation mourns the loss of a great leader and recognizes her extraordinary contributions to making America a better place.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may con-

sume to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

At a time like this, I tend to think of who are the people I respect the most and who are the people that have had impact over the world and my country as I have grown up and become an adult. I think of someone like Winston Churchill. I think of someone like Martin Luther King. I think of someone like Coretta Scott King. I think of someone like Nelson Mandela. And I think about my colleague John Lewis. These are my heroes. And it is interesting to me that most of them are men and women of color.

I think of, when I was first elected in 1987, whom did I want to meet? I wanted to meet our President, Ronald Reagan; and I wanted to meet a man called John Lewis, who, when I was in college, led a civil rights movement with Martin Luther King and crossed the Selma Bridge. There were only two people I wanted to meet: one was Ronald Reagan and the other was John Lewis.

I think of Martin Luther King, Sr., whom some people refer to as Daddy King, who lost his younger son A.D., in a drowning; and then he lost his older son, Martin Luther King, Jr., in an assassination; and then he lost his wife in a bombing in our country. This precious woman's life was snuffed out. And I think of Martin Luther King, Sr., eulogizing his wife and saying, I have lost two sons; I have lost my wife. And then he looked out in the audience, and he said, in so many words, but I am a grateful man because I have my daughter, Christine, and her family and I have Coretta and her family. And the focus of his presentation was how grateful he was to have her. Well, he had her; we all had Coretta Scott King. We all had her, and we have all been blessed by her leadership.

Coretta Scott King was a hero of the civil rights movement as a partner to Martin Luther King, clearly; but in her own right she played an absolutely instrumental role in her husband's work and carried on his legacy of fighting for human rights and equality. Their legacy is one of lasting change, making for a Nation that is freer, more compassionate, and more accepting. And while I was not by their side, I got to see what they did in my lifetime.

I have had a number of opportunities to meet her and be in her presence, including my trip in 2005 with John Lewis and others to Birmingham, Montgomery, and Selma, where I heard her speak for the last time. She led by quiet example, and her personal strength was truly an inspiration. Yes, she was a woman of extraordinary grace. She was dignified. But she had a presence that said, I have experienced so much in my life and I want a different country.

And we are a different country. We are not where she may want us to be, but we are a different and better coun-

try because of Coretta Scott King and the other heroes that I love deeply.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is our understanding that there will be continuation of the debate on this resolution tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CONYERS. Until then, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), a member of the Judiciary Committee and a civil rights leader when she was in State government and a civil rights leader today, to close on our side.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank JOHN CONYERS for organizing our ability to be on the floor today to remember the life and times of Dr. Coretta Scott King.

Let me just say that Coretta Scott King was a friend of mine. We have worked on so many projects together. We have been in countless meetings together. And not only did I know her well; I held her in high esteem, the greatest respect for a woman of dignity, a woman who conducted herself in such a respectful fashion, a woman who was well disciplined, and a woman who suffered a lot. A woman who suffered during the years that she was raising her small children, having to literally put up with the threats and the intimidation. A woman who took care of the children, raised them in her husband's absence because Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was out fighting for civil rights. He was out putting himself on the line so that this country could be a better place for us all. So Coretta Scott King had to be mother and father, and she did a wonderful job of it. She raised her children, and they are wonderful children.

Yolanda King is a wonderful woman who lives in Los Angeles who is an actress and who has devoted her time to putting on plays that will help further the cause of civil rights, equality, and justice. Martin Luther King III was an elected official and headed SCLC, did a fine job of it; and I traveled to Georgia to give him support at some of the dark hours of the organization. And, of course, there is Dexter, a fine young man who has a responsibility for making big decisions as it relates to the King Center and all of the intellectual property that is associated with it. And even when it is very difficult, they are going to get through whatever they need to get through in order to make sure that Dr. Martin Luther King is remembered in the way that he should be remembered.

□ 1645

Then, of course, there is a young daughter, Bernice, who decided that she wanted to walk in her father's footsteps as a minister. I have seen her on many occasions, not only at the White House, but in churches all over America, a young woman who is a fine minister and preacher and a teacher. So

Coretta Scott King and Dr. Martin Luther King did a fabulous job, and Coretta Scott King instilled in her children the values that will hold them in good stead.

Let me just close by saying I was pleased to be an honoree at the Dr. Martin Luther King Center just a few years ago when I was invited by the family to come and to remember Dr. Martin Luther King at the King Day events that are held in Atlanta, and I am very appreciative of that, because I had an opportunity to spend some time with Coretta Scott King in a way that I had not been able to do before.

I can recall that we ended up in a little diner, at Pascal's, the favorite soul food restaurant in Atlanta, where we had an opportunity to talk about a lot of things, and we revisited the time that Buthelezi came to Atlanta. I was so opposed to him coming, and Coretta tried to talk sense into me and said, "Well, we all support Nelson Mandela and we all know that Buthelezi is a person that was opposed to the work of Mandela, but we must be bigger than Buthelezi, we must be bigger than that, and we must understand that we must try to use an opportunity to influence him."

She was that kind of person. She would think through very carefully her response and her responses to information that was out about whatever work she was doing, and she always responded in such a fashion that not only caused people to respect her, but it also showed the patience that she had, the ability to take people with all their faults and still not be bitter.

So the world is going to miss her. JOHN CONYERS is absolutely correct; she put her work into making sure that Martin Luther King memorials were organized and committees were organized all over this country, all over this world, and that they literally celebrated his birth and they carried out his work, and they continue to do that, and it was because of her traveling from city to city, from town to town, from legislature to legislature, that she has these Martin Luther King committees all over the country.

So today we pay our respects, and we just say farewell to her. We will always remember her, and we will always know that because of her, Martin Luther King was able to do what he was able to do; because of her, her children are doing what they are able to do; because of her, many of us are able to see things a little bit differently and honor the work of Dr. Martin Luther King and support nonviolence.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to another Member person to testify in terms of this House Resolution tonight, Congresswoman DIANE WATSON, a member of the Congressional delegation, but, more than that, she was a distinguished State senator from California and she was one of the few in this body who have been named an ambassador.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from California 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SENSENBRENNER for yielding me time, and Congressman CONYERS for never letting down on your struggle to recognize the movers and shakers for civil rights and always being on point in an expeditious way.

I extend my condolences to the King family. We have lost a national treasure and a civil rights icon.

Mrs. King was a loving partner and an inspiration to her husband, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and her husband's untimely death placed a tremendous responsibility on her shoulders. She not only excelled at raising her four children, but also worked tirelessly to preserve the vision of her late husband. She carried on Martin Luther King's legacy with grace, love and a strong sense of spirituality.

Dr. King left a gift to the world in Coretta, who continued to travel throughout the United States and abroad to reinforce his vision of civil and human rights, not only for all Americans but indeed all citizens of the world. She understood the demonstrative power of one of Martin's most cherished phrases, "We shall overcome."

Mrs. King was indeed an angel among us. She enhanced the civil rights movement with her dignified and gracious presence. We are saddened by her passing, but also rejoice in a life full of meaning and purpose.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to yield portions of that time to whom-ever he chooses.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman.

I am pleased to yield 3½ minutes to a member of the Committee on the Judiciary from Houston, Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, I thank the leader of the House, Leader PELOSI, and the Speaker of the House for giving us this opportunity to take a moment in history to be able to simply say thank you; to be able to, for a moment, honor a woman who did not pause and mourn as they buried her husband in April of 1968, as many of us would have thought.

I start from that moment, because many have already recounted what a beautiful person Coretta Scott King was and for me continues to be. We already know of her beautiful voice, of the partnership, where she stood alongside of Martin Luther King, of the

beautiful children, Martin, Dexter and her beautiful girls. So we know that she has been all that you would want a woman to be, particularly in the context of our history.

But I think it is important to be able to say simply "thank you," as she rose to take the call, to carry forth the dream and the mantle.

I think there is something more that we need to say thank you to Coretta Scott King for. As you know, and I see one of the able Representatives, as I heard John Lewis and my good friend Ms. MCKINNEY, who has the honor and privilege of representing the area, all those of us who live outside that great State of Georgia say that we honored and admired what she did by holding together the legacy of Dr. King, the words of Dr. King, the papers of Dr. King, minimally to many people, but now that we have lost both, what a richness that we will be able now to go to a place that was her expanded vision, and that of course was the vision to hold together this wonderful legacy, years, decades of history. We thank you for that, Coretta.

We thank you also for rejecting wealth and prestige, not being honored and worshipped, being put on a pedestal, and for traveling around the country, place after place after place, person after person, and being yourself and letting us touch you, letting us feel that warmth, Dr. King's spirit, your spirit, your relationship with a man and a cause, and beginning to understand and know you for yourself that you could have been and were the leader that you were and knowing that it was not just the fact that you were Martin Luther King's wife, but you were Coretta Scott King.

We are reminded of the words when you spoke about hatred, when you said it is not the hated that feel the venom of hatred, but it is the hater. So we take to heart your message.

The moment I heard this, I had to stop, broken in tears and spirit. I just wondered where would we go and what would we be, because there were many leaders, but you brought together a spirit, a humble spirit.

So I simply wanted to rise today on the floor to be able to say thank you to your family for sharing you, to thank you for being the woman that you are, for you taking to heart a dream and saying to us it should never die.

I do say that today we had the moving forward of the Supreme Court. It gives us only a greater cause to fight for justice. And I promise you, not on behalf of Sheila Jackson-Lee, but really on behalf of the constituents of the Eighteenth Congressional District, and I know also many colleagues in this place, that we will link arms and that the dream will never die. Coretta Scott King will be one of the icons of history and that your spirit will live on, and that we in our own actions will walk the walk and talk the talk and never step away from a fight for equality and justice for all.

To Coretta Scott King, we love you, and your spirit will be in us forever. May God provide rest to your soul and may God bless your family.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 655, honoring the life and accomplishments of Mrs. Coretta Scott King and her contributions as a leader in the struggle for civil rights, and expressing condolences to the King family on her passing.

With sadness, I recognize the passing last night of Coretta Scott King, a courageous and heroic individual who sacrificed her life so Americans might relish in the gift of equal justice. Coretta Scott King and her late husband, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., were Americans of monumental strength and stature through their lives. They will be remembered for their ceaseless efforts to advance race relations, civil rights, social justice and human rights. Her immense contributions to our national community will never be forgotten.

Coretta Scott King once said, "Hate is too great a burden to bear. It injures the hater more than it injures the hated." Whether segregation, sexual orientation, the rights of the poor or the rights of women, Mrs. King was a consistently strong and resonant voice for those who were desperately in need of help.

I have known Coretta Scott King over the last several years, and she had a rare gift to motivate others to carry on the legacy of equality, the idea of freedom, and social justice which was first accomplished by her husband and partner, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. She will truly be an unspeakable loss. It is our duty in her honor to never waver in the face of injustice and degradation.

As a member of the House Judiciary and Homeland Security Committees, my thoughts can't help but turn to today's confirmation of Justice Alito to the U.S. Supreme Court. I have had concerns about Justice Alito's past judicial record. I am still apprehensive, and I would like to take this opportunity to point out what I believe is a test of civil liberties presented today.

The tragic passing of Coretta Scott King, a formidable human rights and civil liberties activist, and the concurrent confirmation of Justice Alito, may foreshadow difficult times ahead for American freedoms. Much of what Coretta Scott King fought for is now threatened by Justice Alito's confirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court. His dubious record on voter's rights, discrimination issues, civil rights, civil liberties, reproductive freedom, the right to privacy and environmental protections, among others, fly in the face of the life and work of Coretta Scott King. The passing of Coretta Scott King and the confirmation of Justice Alito should be a wake-up call to America.

Dr. and Mrs. King will forever hold an esteemed place in my heart and the hearts of all Americans. As an African American woman, and a Member of Congress, I shall endeavor in my own way to continue their fight for equality and justice every day.

I rise in strong support of this proposed legislation, and urge my colleagues to follow suit.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), an attorney, a prosecutor, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and a staunch advocate for civil rights.

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the life of Coretta Scott King. This morning, I woke, like many of you, to hear of the sad news of the passing of Mrs. King. As I watched the news and read the papers, I came across an article that said "Coretta Scott King played a major backup role in the civil rights movement until the death of her husband, Martin Luther King." The words "backup role" stood out to me, because in my mind she always has been very much at the forefront. For so long she was simply known as the widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, but she was so much more.

Oftentimes we hear of the many great men who led the civil rights movement, but it was women who were in the heart and soul of that movement.

I am reminded that in the City of Cleveland there were several ministers that were involved with Dr. King. One of them, Dr. Hoover, another, Dr. Otis Moss, another minister, and one of the daughters of those ministers, her name is Carol Hoover, ultimately became the head of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of Cleveland.

□ 1700

And the reason I mention Carol Hoover is because Carol Hoover gave me my only opportunity to sit in a living room and have a long conversation with Mrs. King.

And the thing that I remark about that opportunity was she was very soft spoken. She was so very, very regal in her style, and so very confident and comfortable in helping me understand what my role was in public life.

I will never forget that opportunity that Carol Hoover gave me, and I will never forget Mrs. Coretta Scott King. If only we had a few more women like Coretta Scott King who handled tragedy so very well, but stood up, continued to raise a family, and helped us lift up her wonderful, wonderful husband.

As we celebrate the life of this great woman let us continue to remember the work that she did. Let us encourage our children to understand what she went through in order to be such a great leader, and let us to continue to pray for all of her family.

It is because of Coretta Scott King that the legacy of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King lives on to this day. It was Coretta whose hard work and determination led to the founding of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Change and the establishment Martin Luther King's birthday as a national holiday. It is for these reasons and so many others that we honor and celebrate this great woman and her contributions to this country.

She was the pillar of her family. Supporting her husband while raising four children during what were tumultuous times in our nation's history. Those of us who are mothers know that raising a child, particularly black children then and even in today's society is not an easy task. She was truly phenomenal.

It is important that we understand that the dream of equality for all people was not just Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's Dream but it was a shared dream of both he and Coretta Scott King. It was through her vision as well that today we are closer to that dream.

As a tribute to this woman, I encourage everyone to help keep both Coretta and Dr. King's dream alive by working for peace and justice for all people.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), who has distinguished herself in the field of law, in the executive branch of our government, and has also appeared in the Supreme Court on a number of occasions on behalf of civil rights issues.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kindness in yielding. My condolences first to Yolanda and Martin the Third, and Dexter and Bernice. I come to the floor to speak of Coretta Scott King, the woman, and of Coretta, my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we will remember Coretta as I am sure she wanted to be remembered, as a movement woman, fully engaged from the outset in the work of her husband, except it was their work.

King himself said, "I did not bring Coretta to this work, she was there." These two people found each other, these southerners who went north for education, precisely because, alone and in the North with few blacks and whites who believed that they did, they were fully at one with each other.

Coretta Scott King did not come to the movement by marriage. She once herself said she was married to the movement as well as to Martin. She therefore is not like most widows of great men. Of course, she carried on his legacy, but anyone who watched how ceaselessly and magnificently she worked for the essence of his legacy, nonviolence and universal human rights, will of course understand that Coretta Scott King deserves to be remembered, in justice, for her own extraordinary work.

I cannot help but also remember Coretta the friend, the friend who I would lolly-gag on the phone and laugh and talk about any old thing, not about the movement, but any old thing, particularly in the 1970s and 1980s at the height of her movement work. The last time we spoke, we sat underneath the Lincoln Memorial in those rooms preparing to go up to unveil the marker where King gave his 1963 March on Washington speech. May she be remembered for herself and her great work.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from Montgomery, Alabama (Mr. DAVIS) who in closing will perhaps yield as much of his time as he can to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) where Mrs. Coretta Scott King resided for so many years.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DAVIS).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CONYERS for yielding to me. Mr. CONYERS, you mentioned that I was born in Montgomery. Coretta Scott King was born in Marion, which is in the heart of my Congressional District. I am honored to stand here today as the person who still represents some of her family in the State of Alabama.

I only met her once as a younger Member of this institution and as someone who was not around to participate in the glorious days of the movement. I only met her once, at a Congressional Black Caucus in 2002. And I was a little bit in awe of her, Mr. CONYERS, because when you grow up in the State of Alabama, Coretta Scott King is a heroine, and she has a very, very special place all over this country.

There are two things I want to say about her today. When she was born in Marion in 1929, she could not have conceived, her parents could not have conceived, and as she grew into young womanhood, she could not have conceived that the person who represented her City of Marion would one day be an African American. That would not have crossed her mind.

And when she formed her partnership with Martin Luther King, they had all kinds of dreams for this country. I wonder if they ever anticipated that they would accomplish the things that they did, the holiday, the King Center, the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act. They were big dreamers, but I do not know if they could even have seen those things.

So that is the first aspect of Coretta Scott King that we are to acknowledge today, that she had an opportunity to see her South and her country transformed in ways that were inconceivable, and she lived to see it. She lived to tell about it. She lived to appreciate it and to breathe it.

The second point that I want to make is, every time I saw her on television as a young man, every time I saw her, I was always struck by the power of her quiet dignity, and I mention that, Mr. Speaker, because we live in an age where sometimes our side thinks we have to outshout the other side, they think they have to outshout our side.

What this wonderful woman appreciated is that there is a power and a force to quiet, persuasive argument. And she kept updating the legacy. In the 1980s it meant arguing against apartheid, and then arguing against the ugly rise of southern conservatism. It meant in the 1990s arguing for fair welfare policies. In the early 21st century it meant arguing for more enlightened policy around the world. She kept updating the legacy, and as she kept updating the legacy she freshened it and she put her own touch on it.

I conclude with just that observation. My colleague from Ohio was so

right. My colleague from the District was so right. This woman was not a backstage figure, she was a co-anchor and a co-pillar of this movement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY).

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Georgia is recognized for 5¾ minutes.

(Ms. MCKINNEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my condolences to Martin King, III, Yolanda, Dexter, and Bernice King, and to the entire King family.

I was shocked and saddened this morning when I heard the news as well. I had the opportunity to speak this year at the Martin Luther King ceremonies held annually at Ebenezer Church. And for the first time in many, many years, our queen mother, Ms. Coretta Scott King, was not there with us personally at the church, but she was looking at the proceedings and the ceremony on television.

One thing is fairly clear from the proceedings of the House today, and that is that the King family is loved by this body, by these Members, by the American people, by the African American community in particular, and the progressive community in general because it was the King family and their sacrifices that moved our country forward. They moved America forward. And so, I am so proud to represent Stone Mountain, Georgia, that same Stone Mountain, Georgia, that Dr. King spoke of in 1963, but today it is represented by an African American Congresswoman. It is represented by me.

This country can change. This country's leaders can change. This country can raise to its highest ideals if we have the will to do so. And Dr. King and Mrs. King and the King family continue to shine the light on America finding that will to do the best that it can do, to be the best that it can be.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the U.S. Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN).

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief. I associate myself with all of the accolades that have been given before.

I rise, Mr. Speaker, to bring the condolences of the people of the Virgin Islands and the people of the Caribbean to this beautiful woman, Coretta Scott King, a woman of courage, a woman of strength, a woman of compassion, and a woman of history. She worked side by side with her husband, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and we are forever grateful for both of their sacrifice and both of their service.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for this time that they have allotted to recognize an American icon, a woman of great distinction, of grace, of courage, one whom I have known for a long time because she was my soror, an AKA. And we met many times to talk about issues of women, women's suffrage, we talked about sexual exploitation of women around this world and human indignities.

As I heard about her passing I could not help but to reflect on the many times that we have spent together and on the courage that I drew from her and the strength that I drew from her, because this woman showed us so much, so much class, so much leadership, and so much strength in moments of tragedy.

And this is why I come together with my friends from across the aisle, and on both sides, to talk about the legacy of Mrs. Coretta Scott King, the aptly named first lady of the civil rights movement. She was the embodiment of a living soul who chose to help others without regard for self. Coretta Scott King was her husband's most ardent supporter during his darkest days and his most shining triumphs.

She spent the years after Dr. King's tragic assassination as the beacon of life toward equality and human rights for women and for all Americans. Fighting alongside her husband, however, through the many blessed years of their marriage, Coretta Scott King faced hardships, derision and physical violence.

In 1956, Mrs. King was in her home with her baby daughter when someone attempted to end her life and her husband's life, who was on a crusade. They threw a bomb into their home. The bomb did not injure her nor her child, but she could have rightfully ended her involvement on that particular issue at that time.

Thirteen years later her husband was brutally murdered in his quest for a social revolution.

□ 1715

Mrs. King stood strong only days later and led thousands of people marching in her husband's honor. The world is a better place, Mr. Speaker, because she was a giant of a woman, a crusader for justice and a courageous woman in the face of enormous adversity and tragedy.

Coretta Scott King campaigned tirelessly wherever she saw oppression or injustice. She celebrated Dr. King's legacy and created one of her own. Women's rights groups, people who fight against hunger, unemployment, disenfranchisement, and racism owe her a debt of gratitude. She embraced her husband's method of peaceful resistance and applied it in her crusade against the violence that corrupts our Nation.

Coretta Scott King was an activist, an icon, and a great wife and mother. America was so influenced by her, Mr. Speaker. She will continue to live in our memory and in our spirit as we further her work of nonviolence.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today we mark with sadness the passing of Coretta Scott King, a true patriot in the American Civil Rights Movement. But we also celebrate, together, a life well-lived and remember with fondness the accomplishments of a remarkable woman who, with the sound of a gunshot on April 4, 1968, moved swiftly and strongly from the role of supporting preacher's wife to torchbearer of her husband's mission for equality.

Mrs. King herself once said, following her husband Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s death, "Because his task was not finished, I felt that I must rededicate myself to the completion of his work." And that she certainly did.

Whether meeting with such pivotal figures in the civil rights movement as the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, her husband's former chief of staff, and Betty Shabazz, widow of Malcolm X, or marching with activists from across America, Mrs. King made it clear from early on that the dream of Martin Luther King would live on, as would his legacy.

She lobbied for over 10 years to have her husband's legacy honored and President Reagan finally granted her wish in 1983, when he signed the federal holiday into law.

And determined to ensure Americans did not forget her husband or his dream of a colorblind society, she created a memorial and a forum in the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta.

Mrs. King was the matriarch of a movement, a dedicated and loving mother to a family in the face of loss, and a model to us all.

I join my colleagues in support of a House resolution honoring Mrs. King and her contributions and expressing condolences to the King family on her passing.

May we all honor her legacy by collectively taking up the torch she carried so high for so long.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. It is with great sadness that I rise today to honor the life of Coretta Scott King.

Born April 27, 1927, in Marion, Alabama, Mrs. King led a life of activism beside her husband during the civil rights movement, and carried on his work after he was killed in 1968. Coretta Scott King is a great American heroine who possessed the determination to make the seemingly impossible, possible. Soon after her husband's death, she stated, "I'm more determined than ever that my husband's dream will become a reality."

Mrs. King came from humble beginnings; her father ran a country store, and she worked as a waitress to put herself through college. Her strength and resolve guided her through many difficult times as a young widow left to raise four children on her own, but her determination propelled her to achievements of great significance. For almost a decade, she pushed Congress for a national holiday in observance of her late husband's birthday. She was ultimately successful in 1983 when Congress passed and the president signed legislation creating the holiday. The first national celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day occurred in 1986. In 1969, she founded the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent

Social Change in Atlanta to serve as a living memorial to the Rev. Dr. King's legacy. Additionally, she spoke out against the promotion of violence by movie and television companies.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to express my heartfelt condolences to the King family and call upon my colleagues to forever remember her legacy and message.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join all Americans and others around the world in mourning the death of Coretta Scott King, a woman who worked to create change so that all Americans would have the opportunity to experience true freedom and justice. Mrs. King walked alongside her husband the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. until his untimely death. It was her courage and steadfast resolve in the aftermath of this tragedy that led to the launching of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change and the designation of Martin Luther King Day as a federal holiday.

As we prepare to begin our observance of Black History Month tomorrow, it is important that we recommit ourselves to continuing the work that Dr. and Mrs. King began more than 40 years ago. I extend my deepest sympathies to Mrs. King's family. I hope that they can find solace in knowing that all Americans are grieving the loss of this courageous woman.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bid a last farewell to Mrs. Coretta Scott King, a woman of great character and conviction who worked tirelessly to make the dream of her husband a reality.

Although we know her as the widow of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., that label is far too small to encompass the life of this remarkable woman. Born April 27, 1927 in Marion, Alabama, to Bernice McMurry Scott and Obeadiah Scott, Coretta was an accomplished student, graduating at the top of her high school class while becoming an exceptional musician. Although her parents worked hard to ensure that she was protected from the hardships of the segregated South, she was very aware of the fact that she and all blacks were deprived of many rights. In her 1969 autobiography, "My Life With Martin Luther King Jr." Coretta stated: "From the first, I had been determined to get ahead, not just for myself, but to do something for my people and for all people." Little did she know that fate would have her help shape the mind of a world leader.

She met a young King in Boston while he was a student at Boston University and she a student at the New England Conservatory. After receiving her degree in voice and violin, the young couple moved to Montgomery, Alabama. Fifteen months later on December 1, 1955, a woman by the name of Rosa Parks refused to move to the back of a city bus . . . and the rest is history.

Over the next 13 years she and her husband pushed our nation to tear down the walls of oppression and to reach for its great potential. By 1968 she had lived a life worth writing about, but it was the woman she became after the assassination of her husband in 1968 that will define her legacy.

Only months after his death, she created the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change as a living memorial to her husband's life and dream. Leading marches, giving speeches and meeting with various world leaders, Coretta devoted all her

energies to alleviating the pain and suffering of the disenfranchised at home and abroad. She probably will be most remembered for her successful campaign to establish a national holiday to honor the life and works of her husband.

Mr. Speaker, throughout our history, great men and women have come and gone from these halls of Congress. However, their contributions to the American discourse did not die with them because we as a body have picked up where they left off, just as those who come after us will undoubtedly do. We all know that none of us are more important than this institution and what it represents. Coretta realized the same was true of her husband's dream. Though he was a great man, his dream was greater than him.

Had she allowed it to die with him, we all would have suffered a great disservice. Through her tireless work post-1968, she has ensured that our nation will never forget the dream of Dr. King, and more importantly, that we will never stop working towards its fulfillment.

For her great service to America and her unyielding spirit, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Mrs. Coretta Scott King and in bidding her a final farewell.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to Coretta Scott King, a great woman who passed away yesterday. Mrs. King, the widow of slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., worked alongside her husband in promoting the dream of equality for all. Mrs. King continued the legacy of her husband after his death by remaining a vocal proponent of civil rights and founding the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia.

Unfortunately, our nation has become increasingly divided about how to promote freedom and equality, both here at home and abroad. We have again experienced an increased number of hate crimes, more than half of which targeted victims because of race. As the costs of fuel, health care, and college education rise, we have been told we should cut important social programs. Such misguided priorities are falsely justified under the guise of fiscal responsibility, even though millionaires grow wealthier at the expense of the poor.

However, it is when we are most frustrated and disheartened by the world around us that Dr. and Mrs. King's message is most important. As we begin National Black History Month, we must remember the vital contributions that Dr. and Mrs. King made to the civil rights movement and let them inspire us to continue our nation's march toward equality. We must remember their heroism, compassion and a determination to make this country a better place. We must harness their passion to improve all aspects of our society, from education to health care to the economy. Our job, not just today but every day, is to act in such a manner that moves our nation a little further along that path to freedom. We do so with the hope that we, our children, and our grandchildren may experience the America that Dr. and Mrs. King envisioned for all of us.

Mrs. King will be greatly missed and our thoughts and prayers go out to her family, friends and all those who mourn her loss.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the life and mourn the passing of Coretta Scott King. Following the assassination of her husband, Dr. Martin Luther King in

1968, Coretta Scott King worked tirelessly to keep the ideology of equality for all people alive. A civil rights leader in her own right, she created the King Center for Non-Violent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia, in order to continue her husband's work. She fought with dignity and a quiet strength to end hunger, unemployment, voting rights violations and racism. We must continue to follow in the footsteps of Coretta Scott King and work to achieve equality through peaceful protests in order to improve our country for future generations.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, further proceedings on the resolution will be postponed.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 703 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 903 note), the order of the House of December 18, 2005, and upon the recommendation of the minority leader, the Chair announces the Speaker on January 18, 2006, appointed the following member on the part of the House to the Social Security Advisory Board for a term of 6 years:

Mrs. Barbara Kennelly, Connecticut

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2103(b), and the order of the House of December 18, 2005, the Chair announces the Speaker on January 23, 2006, made the following appointments from private life to the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress on the part of the House for a term of 6 years:

Appointed Mr. Charlie Seeman, Spring Creek, Nevada, and  
Reappointed Ms. Kay Kaufman Shelemay, Cambridge, Massachusetts

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO NATIONAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION POLICY AND REVENUE STUDY COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1909(b) of SAFETEA-LU (P.L. 109-59), and the order of the House of December 18, 2005, the Chair announces on January 23, 2006, the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House to the National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission:

Mr. Jack L. Schenendorf, Chevy Chase, Maryland

Mr. Matthew K. Rose, Westlake, Texas

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1238(b)(3) of the Floyd D.

Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), amended by division P of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (22 U.S.C. 6901), and the order of the House of December 18, 2005, the Chair announces on January 25, 2006, the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission for terms to expire December 31, 2007:

Mr. Peter T.R. Brookes, Springfield, Virginia

Ms. Kerri Houston, Great Falls, Virginia

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BART STUPAK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BART STUPAK, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 10, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the District Court for the District of Columbia, for documents.

I will make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

BART STUPAK,  
Member of Congress.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE HONORABLE J. DENNIS HASTERT, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Bonnie Walsh, Casework Director for the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT, Speaker of the House:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 18, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a criminal subpoena, issued by the Circuit Court for the 16th Judicial Circuit, DeKalb County, Illinois, for testimony.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

BONNIE WALSH,  
Casework Director for J. Dennis Hastert,  
Speaker.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from Derek Scott, Sales Clerk, Office Supply Service, U.S. House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, January 23, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a criminal subpoena, issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, for testimony.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

DEREK SCOTT,  
Sales Clerk, Office Supply Service,  
House of Representatives.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation among the Speaker, the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint session by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

□ 2043

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 8 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 77 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms, Mrs. Kerri Hanley, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT);

The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE);

The gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER); and

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM);

The Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON);

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL);

The Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE);

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER);

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW);

The Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA);

The Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR); and

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ).

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Roble Olhaye, Ambassador from the Republic of Djibouti.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, the Honorable Wilson Livingood, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

#### THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Vice President CHENEY, Members of Congress, members of the Supreme Court and Diplomatic Corps, distinguished guests and fellow citizens:

Today our Nation lost a beloved, graceful, courageous woman who called America to its founding ideals and carried on a noble dream. Tonight we are comforted by the hope of a glad reunion with the husband who was taken from her so long ago, and we are grateful for the good life of Coretta Scott King.

Every time I am invited to this rostrum, I am humbled by the privilege, and mindful of the history we have seen together. We have gathered under this Capitol dome in moments of national mourning and national achievement. We have served America through one of the most consequential periods of our history, and it has been my honor to serve with you.

In a system of two parties, two chambers, and two elected branches, there will always be differences and debate. But even tough debates can be conducted in a civil tone, and our differences cannot be allowed to harden into anger. To confront the great issues before us, we must act in a spirit of good will and respect for one another, and I will do my part. Tonight the state of our Union is strong, and together we will make it stronger.

In this decisive year, you and I will make choices that determine both the future and the character of our country. We will choose to act confidently in pursuing the enemies of freedom, or retreat from our duties in the hope of an easier life. We will choose to build our prosperity by leading the world

economy, or shut ourselves off from trade and opportunity. In a complex and challenging time, the road of isolationism and protectionism may seem broad and inviting, yet it ends in danger and decline. The only way to protect our people, the only way to secure the peace, the only way to control our destiny is by our leadership, so the United States of America will continue to lead.

Abroad, our Nation is committed to a historic, long-term goal. We seek the end of tyranny in our world. Some dismiss that goal as misguided idealism. In reality, the future security of America depends on it. On September 11, 2001, we found that problems originating in a failed and oppressive state 7,000 miles away could bring murder and destruction to our country. Dictatorships shelter terrorists, feed resentment and radicalism, and seek weapons of mass destruction. Democracies replace resentment with hope, respect the rights of their citizens and their neighbors, and join the fight against terror. Every step toward freedom in the world makes our country safer, and so we will act boldly in freedom's cause.

Far from being a hopeless dream, the advance of freedom is the great story of our time. In 1945, there were about two dozen lonely democracies in the world. Today, there are 122. And we are writing a new chapter in the story of self-government, with women lining up to vote in Afghanistan, and millions of Iraqis marking their liberty with purple ink, and men and women from Lebanon to Egypt debating the rights of individuals and the necessity of freedom. At the start of 2006, more than half the people of our world live in democratic nations. And we do not forget the other half, in places like Syria, Burma, Zimbabwe, North Korea, and Iran, because the demands of justice, and the peace of this world, require their freedom as well.

No one can deny the success of freedom, but some men rage and fight against it. And one of the main sources of reaction and opposition is radical Islam, the perversion by a few of a noble faith into an ideology of terror and death. Terrorists like bin Laden are serious about mass murder, and all of us must take their declared intentions seriously. They seek to impose a heartless system of totalitarian control throughout the Middle East and arm themselves with weapons of mass murder. Their aim is to seize power in Iraq and use it as a safe haven to launch attacks against America and the world. Lacking the military strength to challenge us directly, the terrorists have chosen the weapon of fear. When they murder children at a school in Beslan, or blow up commuters in London, or behead a bound captive, the terrorists hope these horrors will break our will, allowing the violent to inherit the Earth. But they have miscalculated: we love our freedom, and we will fight to keep it.

In a time of testing, we cannot find security by abandoning our commitments and retreating within our borders. If we were to leave these vicious attackers alone, they would not leave us alone. They would simply move the battlefield to our own shores. There is no peace in retreat. And there is no honor in retreat. By allowing radical Islam to work its will, by leaving an assaulted world to fend for itself, we would signal to all that we no longer believe in our own ideals, or even in our own courage. But our enemies and our friends can be certain: the United States will not retreat from the world, and we will never surrender to evil.

America rejects the false comfort of isolationism. We are the Nation that saved liberty in Europe, and liberated death camps, and helped raise up democracies, and faced down an evil empire. Once again, we accept the call of history to deliver the oppressed, and move this world toward peace.

We remain on the offensive against terror networks. We have killed or captured many of their leaders. And for the others, their day will come. We remain on the offensive in Afghanistan, where a fine president and national assembly are fighting terror while building the institutions of a new democracy.

And we are on the offensive in Iraq, with a clear plan for victory. First, we are helping Iraqis build an inclusive government, so that old resentments will be eased and the insurgency will be marginalized. Second, we are continuing reconstruction efforts and helping the Iraqi government to fight corruption and build a modern economy, so all Iraqis can experience the benefits of freedom. Third, we are striking terrorist targets while we train Iraqi forces that are increasingly capable of defeating the enemy. Iraqis are showing their courage every day, and we are proud to be their allies in the cause of freedom.

Our work in Iraq is difficult because our enemy is brutal. But that brutality has not stopped the dramatic progress of a new democracy. In less than 3 years, that nation has gone from dictatorship, to liberation, to sovereignty, to a constitution, to national elections. At the same time, our coalition has been relentless in shutting off terrorist infiltration, clearing out insurgent strongholds, and turning over territory to Iraqi security forces. I am confident in our plan for victory. I am confident in the will of the Iraqi people. I am confident in the skill and spirit of our military. Fellow citizens, we are in this fight to win, and we are winning.

The road of victory is the road that will take our troops home. As we make progress on the ground, and Iraqi forces increasingly take the lead, we should be able to further decrease our troop levels; but those decisions will be made by our military commanders, not by politicians in Washington, D.C.

Our coalition has learned from our experience in Iraq. We have adjusted

our military tactics and changed our approach to reconstruction. Along the way, we have benefited from responsible criticism and counsel offered by Members of Congress of both parties. In the coming year, I will continue to reach out and seek your good advice.

Yet there is a difference between responsible criticism that aims for success and defeatism that refuses to acknowledge anything but failure. Hind-sight alone is not wisdom. And second-guessing is not a strategy.

With so much in the balance, those of us in public office have a duty to speak with candor. A sudden withdrawal of our forces from Iraq would abandon our Iraqi allies to death and prison, put men like bin Laden and Zarqawi in charge of a strategic country, and show that a pledge from America means little. Members of Congress: however we feel about the decisions and debates of the past, our Nation has only one option: we must keep our word, defeat our enemies, and stand behind the American military in its vital mission.

Our men and women in uniform are making sacrifices and showing a sense of duty stronger than all fear. They know what it is like to fight house to house in a maze of streets, to wear heavy gear in the desert heat, to see a comrade killed by a roadside bomb. And those who know the costs also know the stakes. Marine Staff Sergeant Dan Clay was killed last month fighting in Fallujah. He left behind a letter to his family, but his words could just as well be addressed to every American. Here is what Dan wrote: "I know what honor is. It has been an honor to protect and serve all of you. I faced death with the secure knowledge that you would not have to. Never falter. Don't hesitate to honor and support those of us who have the honor of protecting that which is worth protecting."

Staff Sergeant Dan Clay's wife, Lisa, and his mom and dad, Sara Jo and Bud, are with us this evening. Welcome. Our Nation is grateful to the fallen, who live in the memory of our country. We are grateful to all who volunteer to wear our Nation's uniform; and as we honor our brave troops, let us never forget the sacrifices of America's military families.

Our offensive against terror involves more than military action. Ultimately, the only way to defeat the terrorists is to defeat their dark vision of hatred and fear by offering the hopeful alternative of political freedom and peaceful change. So the United States of America supports democratic reform across the broader Middle East. Elections are vital, but they are only the beginning. Raising up a democracy requires the rule of law, protection of minorities, and strong, accountable institutions that last longer than a single vote. The great people of Egypt have voted in a multiparty presidential election, and now their government should open paths of peaceful opposition that will reduce the appeal of radicalism.

The Palestinian people have voted in elections, and now the leaders of Hamas must recognize Israel, disarm, reject terrorism, and work for lasting peace. Saudi Arabia has taken the first steps of reform. Now it can offer its people a better future by pressing forward with those efforts.

Democracies in the Middle East will not look like our own, because they will reflect the traditions of their own citizens. Yet liberty is the future of every nation in the Middle East, because liberty is the right and hope of all humanity.

The same is true of Iran, a nation now held hostage by a small clerical elite that is isolating and repressing its people. The regime in that country sponsors terrorists in the Palestinian territories and in Lebanon, and that must come to an end. The Iranian government is defying the world with its nuclear ambitions, and the nations of the world must not permit the Iranian regime to gain nuclear weapons. America will continue to rally the world to confront these threats. And tonight, let me speak directly to the citizens of Iran: America respects you, and we respect your country. We respect your right to choose your own future and win your own freedom. And our Nation hopes one day to be the closest of friends with a free and democratic Iran.

To overcome dangers in our world, we must also take the offensive by encouraging economic progress, fighting disease, and spreading hope in hopeless lands. Isolationism would not only tie our hands in fighting enemies; it would keep us from helping our friends in desperate need. We show compassion abroad because Americans believe in the God-given dignity and worth of a villager with HIV/AIDS, or an infant with malaria, or a refugee fleeing genocide, or a young girl sold into slavery. We also show compassion abroad because regions overwhelmed by poverty, corruption, and despair are sources of terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, and the drug trade.

In recent years, you and I have taken unprecedented action to fight AIDS and malaria, expand the education of girls, and reward developing nations that are moving forward with economic and political reform. For people everywhere, the United States is a partner for a better life. Shortchanging these efforts would increase the suffering and chaos of our world, undercut our long-term security, and dull the conscience of our country. I urge Members of Congress to serve the interests of America by showing the compassion of America.

Our country must also remain on the offensive against terrorism here at home. The enemy has not lost the desire or capability to attack us. Fortunately, this Nation has superb professionals in law enforcement, intelligence, the military, and homeland security. These men and women are dedicating their lives to protecting us all, and they deserve our support and our

thanks. They also deserve the same tools they already use to fight drug trafficking and organized crime, so I ask you to reauthorize the PATRIOT Act.

It is said that prior to the attacks of September 11, our government failed to connect the dots of the conspiracy. We now know that two of the hijackers in the United States placed telephone calls to al Qaeda operatives overseas. But we did not know about their plans until it was too late. So to prevent another attack, based on authority given to me by the Constitution and by statute, I have authorized a terrorist surveillance program to aggressively pursue the international communications of suspected al Qaeda operatives and affiliates to and from America. Previous Presidents have used the same constitutional authority I have, and Federal courts have approved the use of that authority. Appropriate Members of Congress have been kept informed. This terrorist surveillance program has helped prevent terrorist attacks. It remains essential to the security of America. If there are people inside our country who are talking with al Qaeda, we want to know about it, because we will not sit back and wait to be hit again.

In all these areas, from the disruption of terror networks, to victory in Iraq, to the spread of freedom and hope in troubled regions, we need the support of our friends and allies. To draw that support, we must always be clear in our principles and willing to act. The only alternative to American leadership is a dramatically more dangerous and anxious world. Yet we also choose to lead because it is a privilege to serve the values that gave us birth. American leaders, from Roosevelt to Truman to Kennedy to Reagan, rejected isolation and retreat because they knew that America is always more secure when freedom is on the march. Our own generation is in a long war against a determined enemy, a war that will be fought by Presidents of both parties, who will need steady bipartisan support from the Congress. And tonight I ask for yours. Together, let us protect our country, support the men and women who defend us, and lead this world toward freedom.

Here at home, America also has a great opportunity: we will build the prosperity of our country by strengthening our economic leadership in the world.

Our economy is healthy and vigorous and growing faster than other major industrialized nations. In the last 2½ years, America has created 4.6 million new jobs, more than Japan and the European Union combined. Even in the face of higher energy prices and natural disasters, the American people have turned in an economic performance that is the envy of the world.

The American economy is pre-eminent, but we cannot afford to be complacent. In a dynamic world economy, we are seeing new competitors

like China and India. This creates uncertainty, which makes it easier to feed people's fears. And so we are seeing some old temptations return. Protectionists want to escape competition, pretending that we can keep our high standard of living while walling off our economy. Others say that the government needs to take a larger role in directing the economy, centralizing more power in Washington and increasing taxes. We hear claims that immigrants are somehow bad for the economy, even though this economy could not function without them. All these are forms of economic retreat, and they lead in the same direction, toward a stagnant and second-rate economy.

Tonight I will set out a better path, an agenda for a Nation that competes with confidence, an agenda that will raise standards of living and generate new jobs. Americans should not fear our economic future, because we intend to shape it.

Keeping America competitive begins with keeping our economy growing, and our economy grows when Americans have more of their own money to spend, save, and invest. In the last 5 years, the tax relief you passed has left \$880 billion in the hands of American workers, investors, small businesses, and families; and they have used it to help produce more than 4 years of uninterrupted economic growth. Yet the tax relief is set to expire in the next few years. If we do nothing, American families will face a massive tax increase they do not expect and will not welcome.

Because America needs more than a temporary expansion, we need more than temporary tax relief. I urge the Congress to act responsibly and make the tax cuts permanent.

Keeping America competitive requires us to be good stewards of tax dollars. Every year of my Presidency, we have reduced the growth of non-security discretionary spending, and last year you passed bills that cut this spending. This year my budget will cut it again and reduce or eliminate more than 140 programs that are performing poorly or not fulfilling essential priorities. By passing these reforms, we will save the American taxpayer another \$14 billion next year and stay on track to cut the deficit in half by 2009. I am pleased that Members of Congress are working on earmark reform, because the Federal budget has too many special interest projects. And we can tackle this problem together, if you pass the line-item veto.

We must also confront the larger challenge of mandatory spending, or entitlements. This year, the first of about 78 million baby boomers turn 60, including two of my dad's favorite people, me and President Clinton. This milestone is more than a personal crisis; it is a national challenge. The retirement of the baby boom generation will put unprecedented strains on the Federal Government. By 2030, spending for Social Security, Medicare, and

Medicaid alone will be almost 60 percent of the entire Federal budget. And that will present future Congresses with impossible choices, staggering tax increases, immense deficits, or deep cuts in every category of spending.

Congress did not act last year on my proposal to save Social Security; yet the rising cost of entitlements is a problem that is not going away. And with every year we fail to act, the situation gets worse. So tonight, I ask you to join me in creating a commission to examine the full impact of baby boom retirements on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. This commission should include Members of Congress of both parties, and offer bipartisan solutions. We need to put aside partisan politics, work together, and get this problem solved.

Keeping America competitive requires us to open more markets for all that Americans make and grow. One out of every five factory jobs in America is related to global trade, and we want people everywhere to buy American. With open markets and a level playing field, no one can outproduce or outcompete the American worker.

Keeping America competitive requires an immigration system that upholds our laws, reflects our values, and serves the interests of our economy. Our Nation needs orderly and secure borders. To meet this goal, we must have stronger immigration enforcement and border protection. And we must have a rational, humane guest worker program that rejects amnesty, allows temporary jobs for people who seek them legally, and reduces smuggling and crime at the border.

Keeping America competitive requires affordable health care. Our government has a responsibility to help provide health care for the poor and the elderly, and we are meeting that responsibility. For all Americans, we must confront the rising cost of care, strengthen the doctor-patient relationship, and help people afford the insurance coverage they need. We will make wider use of electronic records and other health information technology to help control costs and reduce dangerous medical errors. We will strengthen health savings accounts by making sure individuals and small business employees can buy insurance with the same advantages that people working for big businesses now get. We will do more to make this coverage portable, so workers can switch jobs without having to worry about losing their health insurance. And because lawsuits are driving many good doctors out of practice, leaving women in nearly 1,500 American counties without a single OB-GYN, I ask the Congress to pass medical liability reform this year.

Keeping America competitive requires affordable energy. Here we have a serious problem: America is addicted to oil, which is often imported from unstable parts of the world.

The best way to break this addiction is through technology. Since 2001, we

have spent nearly \$10 billion to develop cleaner, cheaper, and more reliable alternative energy sources; and we are on the threshold of incredible advances. So tonight, I announce the Advanced Energy Initiative, a 22 percent increase in clean energy research at the Department of Energy, to push for breakthroughs in two vital areas. To change how we power our homes and offices, we will invest more in zero-emission coal-fired plants; revolutionary solar and wind technologies; and clean, safe nuclear energy.

We must also change how we power our automobiles. We will increase our research in better batteries for hybrid and electric cars and in pollution-free cars that run on hydrogen. We will also fund additional research in cutting-edge methods of producing ethanol, not just from corn but from wood chips, stalks, or switch grass. Our goal is to make this new kind of ethanol practical and competitive within 6 years. Breakthroughs on this and other new technologies will help us reach another great goal: to replace more than 75 percent of our oil imports from the Middle East by 2025. By applying the talent and technology of America, this country can dramatically improve our environment, move beyond a petroleum-based economy, and make our dependence on Middle Eastern oil a thing of the past.

And to keep America competitive, one commitment is necessary above all: we must continue to lead the world in human talent and creativity. Our greatest advantage in the world has always been our educated, hardworking, ambitious people; and we are going to keep that edge. Tonight I announce the American Competitiveness Initiative, to encourage innovation throughout our economy and to give our Nation's children a firm grounding in math and science.

First: I propose to double the Federal commitment to the most critical basic research programs in the physical sciences over the next 10 years. This funding will support the work of America's most creative minds as they explore promising areas such as nanotechnology, supercomputing, and alternative energy sources.

Second: I propose to make permanent the research and development tax credit, to encourage bolder private-sector investment in technology. With more research in both the public and private sectors, we will improve our quality of life and ensure that America will lead the world in opportunity and innovation for decades to come.

Third: We need to encourage children to take more math and science and make sure those courses are rigorous enough to compete with other nations. We have made a good start in the early grades with the No Child Left Behind Act, which is raising standards and lifting test scores across our country. Tonight, I propose to train 70,000 high school teachers to lead advanced placement courses in math and science;

bring 30,000 math and science professionals to teach in classrooms; and give early help to students who struggle with math, so they have a better chance at good high-wage jobs. If we ensure that America's children succeed in life, they will ensure that America succeeds in the world.

Preparing our Nation to compete in the world is a goal that all of us can share. I urge you to support the American Competitiveness Initiative, and together we will show the world what the American people can achieve.

America is a great force for freedom and prosperity. Yet our greatness is not measured in power or luxuries, but by who we are and how we treat one another. So we strive to be a compassionate, decent, hopeful society.

In recent years, America has become a more hopeful Nation. Violent crime rates have fallen to their lowest levels since the 1970s. Welfare cases have dropped by more than half over the past decade. Drug use among youth is down 19 percent since 2001. There are fewer abortions in America than at any point in the last three decades, and the number of children born to teenage mothers has been falling for a dozen years in a row.

These gains are evidence of a quiet transformation, a revolution of conscience, in which a rising generation is finding that a life of personal responsibility is a life of fulfillment. Government has played a role. Wise policies such as welfare reform, drug education, and support for abstinence and adoption have made a difference in the character of our country. And everyone here tonight, Democrat and Republican, has a right to be proud of this record.

Yet many Americans, especially parents, still have deep concerns about the direction of our culture and the health of our most basic institutions. They are concerned about unethical conduct by public officials, and discouraged by activist courts that try to redefine marriage. And they worry about children in our society who need direction and love, and about fellow citizens still displaced by natural disaster, and about suffering caused by treatable diseases.

As we look at these challenges, we must never give in to the belief that America is in decline or that our culture is doomed to unravel. The American people know better than that. We have proven the pessimists wrong before, and we will do it again.

A hopeful society depends on courts that deliver equal justice under the law. The Supreme Court now has two superb new members on its bench, Chief Justice John Roberts and Justice Sam Alito. I thank the Senate for confirming both of them. I will continue to nominate men and women who understand that judges must be servants of the law, and not legislators from the bench. Today marks the official retirement of a very special American. For 24 years of faithful service to our Na-

tion, the United States is grateful to Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

A hopeful society has institutions of science and medicine that do not cut ethical corners and that recognize the matchless value of every life. Tonight, I ask you to pass legislation to prohibit the most egregious abuses of medical research: human cloning in all its forms, creating or implanting embryos for experiments, creating human-animal hybrids, and buying, selling or patenting human embryos. Human life is a gift from our Creator, and that gift should never be discarded, devalued, or put up for sale.

A hopeful society expects elected officials to uphold the public trust. Honorable people in both parties are working on reforms to strengthen the ethical standards of Washington, and I support your efforts. Each of us has made a pledge to be worthy of public responsibility, and that is a pledge we must never forget, never dismiss, and never betray.

As we renew the promise of our institutions, let us also show the character of America in our compassion and care for one another.

A hopeful society gives special attention to children who lack direction and love. Through the Helping America's Youth Initiative, we are encouraging caring adults to get involved in the life of a child, and this good work is being led by our First Lady, Laura Bush. This year we will add resources to encourage young people to stay in school, so more of America's youth can raise their sights and achieve their dreams.

A hopeful society comes to the aid of fellow citizens in times of suffering and emergency and stays at it until they are back on their feet. So far the Federal Government has committed \$85 billion to the people of the gulf coast and New Orleans. We are removing debris, repairing highways, and building stronger levees. We are providing business loans and housing assistance. Yet as we meet these immediate needs, we must also address deeper challenges that existed before the storm arrived. In New Orleans and in other places, many of our fellow citizens have felt excluded from the promise of our country. The answer is not only temporary relief, but schools that teach every child and job skills that bring upward mobility and more opportunities to own a home and start a business. As we recover from a disaster, let us also work for the day when all Americans are protected by justice, equal in hope, and rich in opportunity.

A hopeful society acts boldly to fight diseases like HIV/AIDS, which can be prevented and treated and defeated. More than a million Americans live with HIV, and half of all AIDS cases occur among African Americans. I ask Congress to reform and reauthorize the Ryan White Act and provide new funding to States so we end the waiting lists for AIDS medicines in America. We will also lead a nationwide effort, working closely with African American

churches and faith-based groups, to deliver rapid HIV tests to millions, end the stigma of AIDS, and come closer to the day when there are no new infections in America.

Fellow citizens, we have been called to leadership in a period of consequence. We have entered a great ideological conflict we did nothing to invite. We see great changes in science and commerce that will influence all our lives. And sometimes it can seem that history is turning in a wide arc, toward an unknown shore.

Yet the destination of history is determined by human action, and every great movement of history comes to a point of choosing. Lincoln could have accepted peace at the cost of disunity and continued slavery. Martin Luther King could have stopped at Birmingham or at Selma and achieved only half a victory over segregation. The United States could have accepted the permanent division of Europe and been complicit in the oppression of others. Today, having come far in our own historical journey, we must decide: Will we turn back, or finish well?

Before history is written down in books, it is written in courage. Like Americans before us, we will show that courage, and we will finish well. We will lead freedom's advance. We will compete and excel in the global economy. We will renew the defining moral commitments of this land. And so we move forward, optimistic about our country, faithful to its cause, and confident of the victories to come.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 109TH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION AND FOLLOWING PUB- LICATION OF THE FINAL EDITION OF THE CON- GRESSIONAL RECORD OF THE 109TH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

## BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, after sine die adjournment of the First Session, 109th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

December 30, 2005

H.R. 2863. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3010. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4525. An act to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4579. An act to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code

of 1986 to extend by one year provisions requiring parity in the application of certain limits to mental health benefits.

May God bless America.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 10 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m., the President and the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Members of the President's Cabinet; Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States;

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

## JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

## SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, after sine die adjournment of the First Session, 109th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

December 30, 2005:

S. 205. An act to authorize the American Battle Monuments Commission to establish in the State of Louisiana a memorial to honor the Buffalo Soldiers.

S. 652. An act to provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia,

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LYNCH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today before 5 p.m. on account of airline delays.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today before 5 p.m. on account of airline delays.

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. BLUNT) for today on account of illness.

## SENATE BILL REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution condemning the Government of Iran for violating its international nuclear nonproliferation obligations and expressing support for efforts to report Iran to the United Nations Security Council; to the Committee on International Relations.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 1, 2006, at 10 a.m.

Pennsylvania, and the development of an exhibit to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

S. 1238. An act to amend the Public Land Corps Act of 1993 to provide for the conduct of projects that protect forests, and for other purposes.

S. 1281. An act to authorize the Programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

S. 1310. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allow the Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation to increase the diameter of a natural gas pipeline located in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, to allow certain commercial vehicles to continue to use Route 209 within Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, and to extend the termination date of the National Park System Advisory Board to January 1, 2007.

S. 1481. An act to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to provide for probate reform.

S. 1892. An act to amend Public Law 107-153 to modify a certain date.

S. 1988. An act to authorize the transfer of items in the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea.

S. 2167. An act to amend the USA PATRIOT Act to extend the sunset of certain provisions of that Act and the lone wolf provision of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 to July 1, 2006.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5955. A letter from the Administrator, AMS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Fees for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Terminal Market Inspection Services [Docket Number FV-04-310] (RIN: 0581-AC46) received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5956. A letter from the Administrator, AMS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Fresh Bartlett Pears Grown in Oregon and Washington; Termination of Marketing Order No. 931 [Docket No. FV05-931-1 FR] received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5957. A letter from the Administrator, AMS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — USDA Farmers Market Operating Procedures [Docket No. TM-04-09] (RIN: 0581-AC39) received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5958. A letter from the Administrator, AMS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV05-993-5 FIR] received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5959. A letter from the Administrator, FSIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Chile to the List of Countries Eligible to Export Meat and Meat Products to the United States [Docket No. 02-019F] (RIN: 0583-AD16) received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5960. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Biological Products; Bacterial Vaccines and Toxoids; Implementation of Efficacy Review [Docket No. 1980N-0208] received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5961. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for an emergency designation for FY 2006 budget amendments for the Department of Veterans Affairs; (H. Doc. No. 109-86); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5962. A letter from the Acting Director, DPAP, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contract Financing [DFARS Case 2003-D043] received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5963. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule — Home Mortgage Disclosure [Regulation C; Docket No. R-1245] received January

3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5964. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations — received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5965. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations — received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5966. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-D-7579] received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5967. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-P-7646] received January 6, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5968. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations — received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5969. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations — received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5970. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7895] received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5971. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — List of Communities Eligible for the Sale of Flood Insurance [Docket No. FEMA-7782] received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5972. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-B-7455] received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5973. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7899] received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5974. A letter from the General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7903] received January 4, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5975. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Electronic Submission of Applications for Grants and Other HUD Financial Assistance [Docket No. FR-4875-F-02] (RIN: 2501-AD02) received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5976. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Notice Regarding Charges for Certain Disclosures — received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5977. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Revisions to Accelerated Filer Definition and Accelerated Deadlines for Filing Periodic Reports [Release Nos. 33-8644; 34-52989; File No. S7-08-05] (RIN: 3235-AJ29) received December 27, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5978. A letter from the Assistant Deputy Secretary for Innovation and Improvement, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — State Charter School Facilities Incentive Program — received January 4, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5979. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits — received December 27, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5980. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules and Regulations Under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act — received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5981. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification stating that the emergency declared with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process is to continue in effect beyond January 23, 2006, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 109-84); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5982. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the export of defense articles and services to the Republic of Korea (Transmittal No. DDTC 043-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5983. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. DDTC 069-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5984. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of military equipment abroad and the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 065-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5985. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of military equipment abroad and the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 066-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5986. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State,

transmitting pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the manufacture of defense equipment from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of the Netherlands (Transmittal No. DDTC 068-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5987. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 061-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5988. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the export of defense equipment and articles to the Government of Switzerland (Transmittal No. DDTC 047-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5989. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 060-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5990. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Taiwan (Transmittal No. DDTC 067-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5991. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed license for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of the Netherlands (Transmittal No. DDTC 063-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5992. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to Section 620C(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and in accordance with section 1(a)(6) of Executive Order 13313, a report prepared by the Department of State and the National Security Council on the progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period October 1, 2005 through November 30, 2005; to the Committee on International Relations.

5993. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Memorandum of Justification for a drawdown to provide international disaster relief assistance to Pakistan, pursuant to Sections 506 and 652 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on International Relations.

5994. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed transfer of major defense equipment from the Government of the Australia (Transmittal No. RSAT-04-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

5995. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to Section 620C(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and in accordance with section 1(a)(6) of Executive Order 13313, a report prepared by the Department of State and the

National Security Council on the progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period June 1, 2005 through July 31, 2005 and August 1, 2005 through September 30, 2005; to the Committee on International Relations.

5996. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to Section 620C(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and in accordance with section 1(a)(6) of Executive Order 13313, a report prepared by the Department of State and the National Security Council on the progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period June 1, 2005 through July 31, 2005 and August 1, 2005 through September 30, 2005; to the Committee on International Relations.

5997. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of a determination pursuant to Section 1306 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2003; to the Committee on International Relations.

5998. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to Paragraph (5)(D) of the Senate's May 1997 resolution of advice and consent to the ratification of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty Flank Document of May 31, 1996; to the Committee on International Relations.

5999. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on CWC Compliance; to the Committee on International Relations.

6000. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the semi-annual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period March 31 through September 30, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6001. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-248, "Vending Licensing Moratorium Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6002. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-233, "District of Columbia Health Professional Recruitment Program Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6003. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-232, "Dedication of Portions of the Alley System in Square 5252, S.O. 03-1707, Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6004. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-230, "Stevie Sellows Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded Quality Improvement Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6005. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-231, "Grandparent Caregivers Pilot Program Establishment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6006. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-299, "Karyn Barquin Adult Protective Services Self-Neglect Expansion Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6007. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. ACT 16-228, "Highway Trust Fund and District Department of Transportation Temporary Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6008. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-226, "Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom Active Duty Pay Differential Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6009. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-224, "Estate and Inheritance Tax Clarification Temporary Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6010. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-225, "Public Assistance Confidentiality of Information Temporary Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6011. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-222, "National Community Reinvestment Coalition Real Property Tax Exemption Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6012. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-223, "Real Property Disposition Economic Analysis Temporary Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6013. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-219, "Water Pollution Control Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6014. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-220, "Human Rights Clarification Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6015. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-221, "Domestic Partner Health Care Benefits Tax Exemption Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6016. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-215, "Full Service Grocery Store Alcohol License Exception Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6017. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-216, "Walt Whitman Designation Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6018. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-217, "Producer Summary Suspension Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6019. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-218, "Adams Morgan Business Improvement District Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6020. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. ACT 16-214, "Old Morgan School Place Designation Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6021. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-227, "Criminal Background Checks for the Protection of Children Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2005," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6022. A letter from the Federal Co-Chair, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 2005, through September 30, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6023. A letter from the Chairman, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting in accordance with the requirements of the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-289), the Board's FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6024. A letter from the Chairman, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6025. A letter from the General Manager, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting in accordance with Section 647(b) of Title VI of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2004, Pub. L. 108-199, the Board's Report to Congress on FY 2005 Competitive Sourcing Efforts; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6026. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2005; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6027. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting in accordance with Section 647(b) of Title VI of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2004, Pub. L. 108-199, the Department's Report to Congress on FY 2005 Competitive Sourcing Efforts; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6028. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Labor, transmitting in accordance with Section 647(b) of Title VI of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2004, Pub. L. 108-199, the Department's Report to Congress on FY 2005 Competitive Sourcing Efforts; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6029. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 2005 through September 30, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6030. A letter from the Acting Chief Financial Officer, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report, as required by The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and The Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of FY 2002; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6031. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Office of Legislative Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting in accordance with Section 647(b) of Division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2004, Pub. L. 108-199, and the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum 06-01, the Administration's report on competitive sourcing efforts for FY

2005; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6032. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting in accordance with Section 647(b) of Division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2004, Pub. L. 108-199, and the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum 05-01, the Office's report on competitive sourcing efforts for FY 2005; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6033. A letter from the Director, SHRP, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — General Schedule Locality Pay Areas (RIN: 3206-AK78) received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6034. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period October 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a Public Law 88-454; (H. Doc. No. 109-83); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

6035. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting list of reports pursuant to clause 2, Rule II of the Rules of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Rule II, clause 2(b), of the Rules of the House; (H. Doc. No. 109-81); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

6036. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — West Virginia Regulatory Program [WV-108-FOR] received December 27, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6037. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [I.D. 121205F] received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6038. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No. 040830250-5062-03; I.D. 112305B] received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6039. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Western Pacific Pelagic Fisheries; Sea Turtle Mitigation Measures [Docket No. 050801214-5283-02; I.D. 072105D] (RIN: 0648-AQ91) received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6040. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pelagic Fisheries; Additional Measures to Reduce the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in the Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery [Docket No. 050620162-5326-02; I.D. 061505D] (RIN: 0648-AS30) received January 6, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6041. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Regulations; Mississippi River Below Baton Rouge, LA, Including South and Southwest Passes [CGD08-05-016] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6042. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai, HI [CGD14-04-116] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6043. A letter from the Attorney, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Marine Casualties and Investigations; Chemical Testing Following Serious Marine Incidents [USCG-2001-8773] (RIN: 1625-AA27) (Formerly RIN: 2115-AG07) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6044. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reporting Marine Casualties [USCG-2000-6927] (RIN: 1625-AA04) (Formerly RIN: 2115-AD98) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6045. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; East Rockaway Inlet to Atlantic Beach Bridge, Nassau County, Long Island, New York [CGD01-05-106] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6046. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — NASA Research Announcements — Small Business Subcontracting Plans and Publication Acknowledgements and Disclaimers (RIN: 2700-AD03) received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

6047. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Property Administration and Reporting for Interagency Acquisitions (RIN: 2700-AD20) received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

6048. A letter from the National Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting 2005 National Convention Proceedings Of The Disabled American Veterans, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 90i and 44 U.S.C. 1332; (H. Doc. No. 109-77); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6049. A letter from the Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Use of Diagnostic Code Numbers; Schedule of Ratings-Neurological Conditions and Convulsive Disorders (RIN: 2900-AM32) received January 3, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6050. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's Fiscal Year 2004 annual report on Veteran's Employment in the Federal Government, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 4214(e)(1); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6051. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal

Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Information Reporting and Other Guidelines Regarding Distributions With Respect to Securities Issued by Foreign Corporations [Notice 2006-3] received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6052. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous (Rev. Proc. 2006-3) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6053. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Uniform Capitalization of Costs (temporary), (Rev. Proc. 2006-11) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6054. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Changes in Accounting Periods and in Methods of Accounting (Rev. Proc. 2006-12) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6055. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Guidance Under Section 7874 for Determining Ownership by Former Shareholders or Partners of Domestic Entities [TD 9238] (RIN: 1545-BE94) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6056. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Weighted Average Interest Rates Update [Notice 2005-96] received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6057. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous (Rev. Proc. 2006-13) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6058. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2005 Cumulative List of Changes in Plan Qualification Requirements [Notice 2005-101] received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6059. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Medicare Part D Subsidies (RIN: 0960-AG03) received December 28, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia: Committee on Government Reform. Bringing Communities into the 21st Century: A Report on Improving the Community Development Block Grant Program (Rept. 109-365). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PUTNAM: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 653. Resolution relating to consideration of the bill (S. 1932) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 202(a) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006 (H. Con. Res. 95) (Rept. 109-366). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. CAPITO: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 654. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 109-367). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3897. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Madera Irrigation District for purposes of supporting the Madera Water Supply and Groundwater Enhancement Project; with an amendment (Rept. 109-368). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 648. Resolution to eliminate floor privileges and access to Member exercise facilities for registered lobbyists who are former Members or officers of the House (Rept. 109-369 Pt. 1). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on House Administration discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 648.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 4654. A bill to provide a national innovation initiative; referred to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Armed Services, the Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi):

H.R. 4655. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require political committees which are associated but not affiliated with a Federal candidate or officeholder to include in the statements of organization and the reports such committees file with the Federal Election Commission the identification of each candidate or officeholder with which the committee is associated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JINDAL:

H.R. 4656. A bill to increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the national flood insurance program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 4657. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent the selling of telephone customer proprietary network information; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota:

H.R. 4658. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members of Congress from engaging in certain lobbying activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 4659. A bill to amend the USA PATRIOT ACT to extend the sunset of certain

provisions of such Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BERRY, Mr. ROSS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 4660. A bill to provide for necessary beneficiary protections in order to ensure access to coverage under the Medicare part D prescription drug program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 4661. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to any entity for the construction of a Federal facility unless the entity has in effect a policy of conducting a criminal background check on an employee before allowing the employee to participate in the construction of a public elementary school or secondary school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. WEINER, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. ROSS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. REICHERT, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. POMBO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KLINE, Ms. CARSON, and Mr. DAVIS of Florida):

H.R. 4662. A bill to prohibit the obtaining of customer information from telecommunications carriers by false pretenses, and the sale or disclosure of such records obtained by false pretenses; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire:

H.R. 4663. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to reimburse States for expenditures associated with the implementation of the Medicare prescription drug benefit for dual eligible individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 4664. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce certain contribution limits under such Act; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HOYER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. HOOLEY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. ROSS, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HINCHY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FARR, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WYNN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. FORD, Mr.

CUMMINGS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BERRY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):

H.R. 4665. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for an offset from the Medicaid clawback for State emergency prescription drug expenditures for Medicare dual-eligible individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PLATTS, and Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4666. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to extend until November 2006 the deadline by which States which received payments under such Act for the replacement of punch card or lever voting systems must ensure that all such systems are replaced; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4667. A bill to provide greater transparency with respect to lobbying activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Standards of Official Conduct, Rules, Resources, and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOSSELLA (for himself, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mrs. JOANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. OTTER, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 4668. A bill to limit assistance to the Palestinian Authority unless the President certifies to Congress that the Palestinian Authority is not controlled by a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey:

H.R. 4669. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require Members and staff of the House of Representatives to verify their compliance with the gift rule; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey:

H.R. 4670. A bill to impose additional restrictions on lobbying activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey:

H.R. 4671. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require reporting of the congressional offices to which gifts are provided; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. GRANGER:

H.R. 4672. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for the purchase of idling reduction systems for diesel-powered on-highway vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. INSLEE, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 4673. A bill to require that an increasing percentage of new automobiles be dual fueled automobiles, to revise the method for calculating corporate average fuel economy for such vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOORE of Kansas (for himself, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas):

H.R. 4674. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 North Chestnut Street in Olathe, Kansas, as the "Governor John Anderson, Jr. Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Ms.

MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BOREN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. STARK, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GRJALVA, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BERRY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. NADLER, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 4675. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for an offset from the Medicaid clawback for State emergency prescription drug expenditures for covered part D drugs for Medicare beneficiaries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 4676. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the feasibility and suitability of designating the 9-11 Memorial in West Orange, New Jersey, as unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan (for himself, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 4677. A bill to impose a two year moratorium on the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of new Tribal-State compacts for gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, and Mr. GUTIERREZ):

H.R. 4678. A bill to prohibit fraudulent access to telephone records; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 4679. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to require the Attorney General to make available on the Internet website of the Department of Justice all registration statements and other documents filed with the Attorney General under such Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H. Con. Res. 331. Concurrent resolution honoring the sacrifice and courage of the 12 coal miners killed and the stamina and courage of the one who survived the mine disaster in Sago, West Virginia, and the sacrifice and courage of the two coal miners killed in the Aracoma Alma mine disaster, and recognizing the rescue crews for their outstanding efforts in the aftermath of the tragedies; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. JINDAL, and Mr. FLAKE):

H. Res. 646. A resolution denying the entitlement to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House to any former Member of the House who is a registered lobbyist; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. FLAKE):

H. Res. 647. A resolution requiring the Clerk of the House of Representatives to post on the Internet for public review all travel disclosure reports submitted by Members, of-

ficers, and employees of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 648. A resolution to eliminate floor privileges and access to Member exercise facilities for registered lobbyists who are former Members or officers of the House; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 649. A resolution providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 650. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 651. A resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia:

H. Res. 652. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a National Inflammatory Skin Disease Awareness Month; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. HERSETH (for herself and Mr. RAHALL):

H. Res. 656. A resolution expressing the sense of the House that the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of Indian Health Service, should maintain the current operating hours of the Wagner Service Unit until the Secretary submits to Congress a new report that accurately describes the current conditions at the Wagner Service Unit; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. BAKER, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. HART, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. CASE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WEINER, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KLINE, and Ms. ESHOO):

H. Res. 657. A resolution honoring the contributions of Catholic schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H. Res. 658. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World Water Day; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. OBEY (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BACA, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. CARSON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr.

CLEAVER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FORD, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HERSETH, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HOYER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REYES, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WATT, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WU):

H. Res. 659. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to protect the integrity of the institution; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OSBORNE (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. KELLER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H. Res. 660. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Mentoring Month; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. MCCARTHY, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H. Res. 661. A resolution encouraging States to establish programs to award high school diplomas to veterans who left high school before receiving diplomas in order to serve in the Armed Forces during a time of war; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CHABOT,

Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. FORTUÑO, Ms. FOX, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HERGER, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. SODREL, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. KLINE):

H. Res. 662. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that general appropriation bills contain a separate list of all earmarks in the accompanying report and the name of the sponsoring Member of each such earmark; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. Res. 663. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit former Members and former officers of the House who are registered lobbyists from admission to the Hall of the House, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of January 3, 2006]

H.R. 1372: Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan.

H.R. 1742: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 3858: Mr. RANGEL.

[Submitted January 31, 2006]

H.R. 25: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. SULLIVAN.

H.R. 40: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 63: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 65: Mr. FLAKE and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 111: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 147: Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 219: Ms. FOX.

H.R. 503: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. EMANUEL, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 550: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 552: Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 558: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 602: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 699: Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 735: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 752: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 769: Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. HART, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. EMANUEL.

H.R. 772: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 791: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 858: Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 886: Ms. WATSON, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KIRK, and Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 910: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 917: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 941: Mr. SIMMONS.

H.R. 944: Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 952: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 986: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 994: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 998: Mr. FILNER, and Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 1020: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1059: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. WU.

H.R. 1079: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1107: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 1108: Mr. FORD and Mr. EMANUEL.

H.R. 1120: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCCOTTER, Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 1124: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 1131: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 1143: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 1144: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 1172: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1177: Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 1188: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 1217: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1227: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.

H.R. 1255: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 1259: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. HALL, Mr. LINDER, Mr. CASE, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Ms. HERSETH, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SHAW, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. BOREN, Mr. WELLER, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DENT, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. KIND, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 1290: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1393: Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 1426: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 1431: Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1518: Mr. WELLER and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 1558: Mr. SHAYS and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 1594: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.

H.R. 1619: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1642: Mr. BASS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. KLINE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FORD, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. HART, Mr. WAMP, Mr. AKIN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CHOCOLA, and Mr. BECERRA.

H.R. 1657: Mr. WESTMORELAND.

H.R. 1668: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 1671: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire.

H.R. 1689: Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 1696: Mr. TANNER.

H.R. 1823: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1861: Mr. SIMMONS and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 2037: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 2047: Mr. SHIMKUS and Mrs. CUBIN.

H.R. 2052: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 2088: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2233: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 2237: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 2238: Mr. CARDIN.

- H.R. 2328: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. CONYERS.  
 H.R. 2378: Mr. EVANS.  
 H.R. 2390: Mr. ENGEL.  
 H.R. 2429: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
 H.R. 2512: Mr. WOLF and Mr. BOUCHER.  
 H.R. 2558: Mr. WOLF.  
 H.R. 2567: Ms. BALDWIN.  
 H.R. 2717: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. CASTLE, and Ms. DEGETTE.  
 H.R. 2719: Mr. MEEHAN.  
 H.R. 2799: Mr. CUELLAR.  
 H.R. 2828: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. MATSUI.  
 H.R. 2872: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. POMBO, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. STARK, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KIND, and Mr. VISCLOSKY.  
 H.R. 2926: Mr. DENT.  
 H.R. 2961: Mr. MARSHALL.  
 H.R. 2963: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H.R. 3049: Mr. KIRK.  
 H.R. 3059: Mr. ROSS.  
 H.R. 3080: Mr. POMBO.  
 H.R. 3142: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
 H.R. 3151: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.  
 H.R. 3173: Mr. FILNER.  
 H.R. 3196: Mr. MELANCON and Mr. HONDA.  
 H.R. 3255: Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 3272: Mr. HIGGINS.  
 H.R. 3334: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. INSLEE.  
 H.R. 3352: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.  
 H.R. 3404: Mrs. MCCARTHY.  
 H.R. 3420: Mr. CASE and Mr. MEEHAN.  
 H.R. 3476: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HALL, Mr. MEEHAN, and Ms. HARRIS.  
 H.R. 3492: Mr. TIERNEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.  
 H.R. 3639: Mr. BARROW and Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 3684: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. CALVERT.  
 H.R. 3701: Mr. HINCHEY.  
 H.R. 3725: Mr. PAUL.  
 H.R. 3782: Mr. GILCHREST.  
 H.R. 3858: Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. SIMMONS, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.  
 H.R. 3861: Mr. RUSH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. REYES, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BACA, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. SALAZAR.  
 H.R. 3883: Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. PORTER.  
 H.R. 3917: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 3923: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
 H.R. 3924: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
 H.R. 3931: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
 H.R. 3940: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.  
 H.R. 3954: Mr. ORTIZ.  
 H.R. 4005: Mr. BACA and Mr. HINCHEY.  
 H.R. 4015: Mr. CASE and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
 H.R. 4030: Mr. NADLER and Mr. CONYERS.  
 H.R. 4036: Mr. OTTER.  
 H.R. 4042: Mr. ORTIZ.  
 H.R. 4049: Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
 H.R. 4089: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
 H.R. 4158: Mr. PALLONE.  
 H.R. 4179: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.  
 H.R. 4183: Ms. HARMAN.  
 H.R. 4184: Ms. HARMAN.  
 H.R. 4196: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.  
 H.R. 4197: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. CARDIN.  
 H.R. 4211: Mr. BERMAN.  
 H.R. 4222: Mr. GORDON, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H.R. 4223: Mr. OWENS and Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 4232: Mr. CONYERS.  
 H.R. 4242: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. TANCREDO.  
 H.R. 4258: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 4259: Ms. HARMAN.  
 H.R. 4264: Mr. ISRAEL.  
 H.R. 4272: Mr. WAXMAN.  
 H.R. 4282: Ms. MCKINNEY.  
 H.R. 4291: Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 4298: Mr. BARROW, Mr. GORDON, and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.  
 H.R. 4313: Mr. BACHUS.  
 H.R. 4315: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. HERSETH, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Mr. BEAUPREZ.  
 H.R. 4319: Mr. WYNN and Mr. MCDERMOTT.  
 H.R. 4332: Mr. SKELTON and Mr. ROSS.  
 H.R. 4347: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H.R. 4348: Mr. EVANS.  
 H.R. 4351: Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H.R. 4361: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. EMANUEL, and Mr. PALLONE.  
 H.R. 4365: Mr. SALAZAR.  
 H.R. 4372: Mr. EVANS.  
 H.R. 4392: Mr. EVANS.  
 H.R. 4395: Mr. OWENS, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. LEE.  
 H.R. 4405: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. SANDERS.  
 H.R. 4411: Mr. WICKER and Mr. MCCOTTER.  
 H.R. 4427: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
 H.R. 4447: Mr. KUCINICH.  
 H.R. 4448: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FARR, and Mr. PAYNE.  
 H.R. 4452: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HAYWORTH, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. FILNER.  
 H.R. 4463: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H.R. 4479: Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. ACKERMAN.  
 H.R. 4491: Mrs. MCCARTHY and Mr. MCCOTTER.  
 H.R. 4493: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
 H.R. 4520: Mr. WEXLER and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H.R. 4535: Mr. WOLF, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 4542: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GOODE, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
 H.R. 4546: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. JINDAL, Mr. KLINE, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SODREL, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. MURPHY.  
 H.R. 4548: Mr. KELLER, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. WELLER, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KLINE, Mr. OTTER, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.  
 H.R. 4561: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. HALL.  
 H.R. 4575: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 4576: Mr. HERGER and Mr. NORWOOD.  
 H.R. 4578: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.  
 H.R. 4597: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. UPTON.  
 H.R. 4604: Mr. MEEKS of New York and Mr. MATHESON.  
 H.R. 4612: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.  
 H.R. 4619: Mr. MCCOTTER.  
 H.R. 4649: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.  
 H. J. Res. 55: Mr. INSLEE.  
 H. Con. Res. 99: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. HALL, and Mr. FARR.  
 H. Con. Res. 106: Mr. SPRATT.  
 H. Con. Res. 137: Ms. LEE and Mr. POMBO.  
 H. Con. Res. 172: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H. Con. Res. 174: Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. STARK, and Mr. MURTHA.  
 H. Con. Res. 231: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire.  
 H. Con. Res. 278: Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, and Ms. HERSETH.  
 H. Con. Res. 316: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.  
 H. Con. Res. 317: Mr. EVANS.  
 H. Res. 81: Mr. CHABOT.  
 H. Res. 85: Mr. BACA, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. SESSIONS.  
 H. Res. 305: Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. REYES, and Mr. FILNER.  
 H. Res. 477: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. ROTHMAN.  
 H. Res. 489: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.  
 H. Res. 507: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina and Mr. MICHAUD.  
 H. Res. 526: Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. OLVER.  
 H. Res. 552: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.  
 H. Res. 555: Mr. ROTHMAN.  
 H. Res. 556: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. GORDON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. FORD, and Mr. INSLEE.  
 H. Res. 573: Mr. GONZALEZ.  
 H. Res. 590: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
 H. Res. 613: Mr. McNULTY.  
 H. Res. 628: Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. MOLLOHAN.  
 H. Res. 629: Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan, Mr. SIMMONS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. JINDAL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. FOXF, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. WHITFIELD.  
 H. Res. 635: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. STARK, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H. Res. 636: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CLAY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. STARK, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H. Res. 637: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CLAY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. STARK, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H. Res. 643: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STARK, Mr. FARR, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

#### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

- H.R. 3855: Mrs. CUBIN and Mr. OTTER.  
 H.R. 4354: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.  
 H. Res. 635: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
 H. Res. 636: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
 H. Res. 637: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.